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Hongkong Daily Press

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No. 21,977 號第拾柒百玖千壹第 日次初月壹拾辰戊 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1928. 拜拜禮 日拾式月式拾年八廿百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3		No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9		No. 10	No. 11		No. 12	No. 13		No. 14	No. 15	No. 16		No. 17	No. 18		No. 19	No. 20		No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.55	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	3.10	3.25	3.40	3.55	4.10
Yauco Dep.	8.49	—	—	—	—	9.15	10.06	10.19	1.13	—	2.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hsin Dep.	8.49	—	—	—	—	9.59	10.30	10.30	1.53	—	2.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Dep.	7.01	—	—	—	—	9.58	10.33	10.33	1.48	—	3.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	—	9.48	10.37	10.47	1.53	—	3.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panlung Dep.	7.39	—	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	10.57	2.02	—	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheng-shan Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.59	1.02	2.07	—	—	3.25	3.24	3.23	3.30	3.39	3.38	3.33	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shen-shan Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.05	3.31	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.39	3.38	3.33	3.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	—	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XMAS & NEW YEAR HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates:—

No. 1 HAMPER—\$38.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Most & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry, Black Seal. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgundy, Burgoyne's. |
| | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$34.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne. | 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Vio de Pato Sherry. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$30.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. Engrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Pt. Peppermint G.F. | 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Puritan Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Superior Rich Old Port. | 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 2 Qts. King George IV Gold Label or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Phial Pomeranzen Bitters. |

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Business done in Hong Kong yesterday in rice, sugar and other foodstuffs, included the following transactions:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Hung To White Long Rice, 235 bags	\$6.80
Kok Po White Long Rice, 88 bags	7.11
Green Elephant White Long Rice, 250 bags	6.98
Green Seal White Brewer Rice, 120 bags	6.00
White Glutinous Rice, 68 bags	6.72
Wu Mok Kan Old White Rice, 400 bags	7.37
Red Seal White Glutinous Rice, 170 bags	6.72
No. 1 White Broken Glutinous Rice, 135 bags	6.55
No. 2 White Broken Glutinous Rice, 57 bags	6.26
Green Anchor New White Rice, 500 bags	7.87
Green Seal White Rice, 800 bags	8.00
Green Seal White Broken Rice, 400 bags	6.39
Red Pearl White Brewer Rice, 500 bags	6.40
Green Pearl White Brewer Rice, 280 bags	6.42
Blue Double Key White Rice, 300 bags	8.10
Blue Seal No. 3 White Rice, 150 bags	6.66
Green Seal No. 1 White Broken Rice, 277 bags	6.49
Green and Red Line Brewer Glutinous Rice, 250 bags	6.51
Green Seal Old White Rice, 700 bags	6.56
Sugar.	Per Picul.
Manila Green Sugar, 484 bags	\$6.53
Manila Green Sugar, 740 bags	6.53
No. 20 coarse powdered sugar, 100 bags	6.98
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 2,000 bags	7.36
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 3,500 bags	7.33
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 300 bags	7.23
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 3,000 bags	7.33
No. 24 coarse powdered sugar, 500 bags	7.35
No. 18 coarse powdered sugar, 250 bags	6.83
Miscellaneous.	Per Picul.
Sheung Lotus Seeds, 10 bags	\$58.00
South Beans, 25 bags	14.00
Green Seeds Black Beans, 80 bags	7.20
Yellow Beans, 200 bags	6.45

CANTON MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations in yesterday's Canton market for rice, sugar, flour and oil were as follow:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
NATIVE RICE.	
Ha Wan White Glutinous Rice	\$11.50
Middle White Glutinous Rice	8.80
Chai Mee White Rice	11.40
Pak Yuk White Long Rice	10.50
SIAM RICE.	
Red Pearl White Long Rice	6.60
Green Seal White Rice	9.55
Cheung Hoi White Long Rice	3.42
Hai Hing White Rice	9.45
Green Seal White Brewer Rice	6.40
Green A White Brewer Rice	6.54
Green Seal White Broken Rice	6.18
Blue Seal White Rice	6.50
Sugar.	Per Picul.
No. 2 coarse powdered sugar	\$7.90
No. 3 coarse powdered sugar	7.40
No. 20 coarse powdered sugar	7.50
No. 1 Fine Granulated sugar	10.30
No. 1 Granulated sugar	9.50
Wai Chow White sugar	8.40
Spring-Native Candy	10.11
Flour.	Per Bag.
Man of War	\$4.05
Silver Seal	4.15
Bannana	4.10
Cheung Luk	4.18
Maize	3.95
Sword of Kwai	4.35
Cannon	4.75
Cabbage	4.45
Dalton	4.50
Dog's Head	4.50
Oil.	Per Picul.
Groundnut Oil.	
Tien-tsin Best quality	\$23.00
Dairen Best quality	22.70
Honan Best quality	23.40
Tangai Best quality	24.85
Chiu Best quality	26.70
Wan-tai Wood Oil	26.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A cable from Shanghai stated that the prices for Chinese cotton yarns had dropped by one tael per bale. The market in Canton was quite active but the Shanghai news had a depressing effect and quotations dropped one or two dollars per bale in the native yarns.

Quotations in yesterday's market were as following:—

		Per bale.
No. 42	Five Sons	\$553.00
	Fui Hee	516.00
	Butterfly	524.00
No. 32	Pine Deer	468.00
	Tin Koon	458.00
	Double Horse	452.00
No. 20	City of Gold	327.00
	Globe	320.00
	Good Harvest	318.00
	Double Horse	317.00
	Tin Koon	320.00
	Double Dragon	322.00
	Tram Car	312.00
	Shepherd	309.00
	Three Stars	312.00
No. 16	Globe	303.00
	Fui Kwa!	300.00
	Man-clock	302.00
No. 12	City of Gold	299.00
	Peacock	283.00
	Tram Car	275.00
	Victory	280.00
	Aeroplane	272.00
	Pretty Damsel	265.00
No. 10	Snilling Vessel	265.00
	Peacock	266.00
	Lotus Bee	254.00
	Three Sheep	255.00
No. 6	Lion	218.00
	Lion No. 2	198.00

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Water Works	83.20
Electric Power Company	5.00
Canton-Hankow Railways	0.44
The Sun Company	6.50
Sincere Company	9.25
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	3.80
Canton Tramways	1.95
China Merchant S.S. Navigation Company	6.40
Central Banks	4.80

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

FINAL ESTIMATES SHOW INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS FORECAST.

The final cotton crop estimates been made public by the Agricultural Department of the United States, on the basis of conditions prevailing on December 1st, indicate that production will reach 14,373,000 bales, an increase of about 240,000 bales as compared with the preceding forecast made on November 1st. The report gave much stimulus to the bear operators on the cotton markets both at home and abroad.

The reports further say that about 2.4 per cent. of the total acreage under plantation was abandoned, and the plantation zone which appears to be hopeful covers an area of 45,236,000 acres.

The Department estimates that the production will be 1,413,000 bales larger than the actual crop of the preceding year.

At the same time, the Census Bureau of the U.S. Government has made public the figure for carry-over cotton from the last into the new crop year at 12,562,000 bales, which was somewhat larger than generally expected. This report urged the bulls on the American cotton market to hasten liquidation and the bear operators in the Southern states, became active, causing a decline of about 65 cents in quotations.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rover, Dec. 18th.	
Paris	124.10
New York	4.85 5/16
Brussels	34.89
Geneva	25.17
Amsterdam	12.07 1/2
Milan	92.35
Berlin	90.36
Stockholm	18.115
Copenhagen	18.17
Oslo	18.19
Vienna	34.445
Prague	160.3
Helsingfors	199.1
Madrid	20.525
Lisbon	110.1
Athens	375
Bucharest	807.1
Rio	5 28/32
Buenos Aires	47 11/32
Bombay	1/8 1/32
Shanghai	2/7
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 25/32
Silver (spot)	26 1/2
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

DECEMBER 19th, 1928.

B.K. Banks	\$1,300 buy.
Do. London	\$140 1/2 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$233 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	\$234 nom.
Do. C.	\$234 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$234 buy.
East Asia Banks	\$234 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$688 buy, 675 sel.
Union Insurance	\$380 buy, & sel.
North China Ins.	\$160 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$150 nom.
China Underwriters	\$245 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$280 sel.
Do. (combined)	\$284 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$29 buy.
H.K. Tugs	\$11 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$45 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$72 1/2 buy.
Shell Transport	\$118 1/2 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$324 buy.
Benguet	\$24 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$70 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$10 1/2 sel.
Do. (single)	\$14 1/2 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$12 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$12 1/2 buy.
Bauhe	\$64 buy.
Tromoh Mines	\$17 1/2 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$133 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$371 buy.
China Provident	\$4.85 buy, 5.05 sel.
Hongkong	\$158 buy.
New Engineering	\$14 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$104 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$13.15 buy, 13.10/20 sel.
Oriental Cottons	\$14 1/2 sel.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$14 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$12 1/2 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9.10 buy, 9.1 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$63 buy, 64 sel, 64 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$160 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14.80 buy, 15 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$84 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$20 buy, 20.15 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	\$13 sel.
Do. (new)	\$6.30 nom.
Star Ferries	\$64 buy.
China Light	\$12 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11.80 sel.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$63 buy, & sel.
Do. (new)	\$512 buy.
Macao Electric	\$585 buy.
Telephones (old)	\$5.85 buy.
Do. (new)	\$5.55 buy.
China Buses	\$14 1/2 buy.
Singapore Traction	\$12 nom.
Do. (Prof.)	\$178 buy, 18/3 sel.
China Sugars	\$90 cte. nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$23 buy.
Canton Loo	\$34 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$9 buy, 9 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	\$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
H.K. Bopes (old)	\$7.80 nom.
Do. (new)	\$7.55 sel.
United Asbestos	\$324 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$21 sel.
Watsons	\$134 nom.
Der Wing	\$80 cte. buy.
Iane Crawford	\$35 nom.
Mackintosh	\$20 nom.

Continued on next Column

(Continued on next column).

Cuticura SOAP

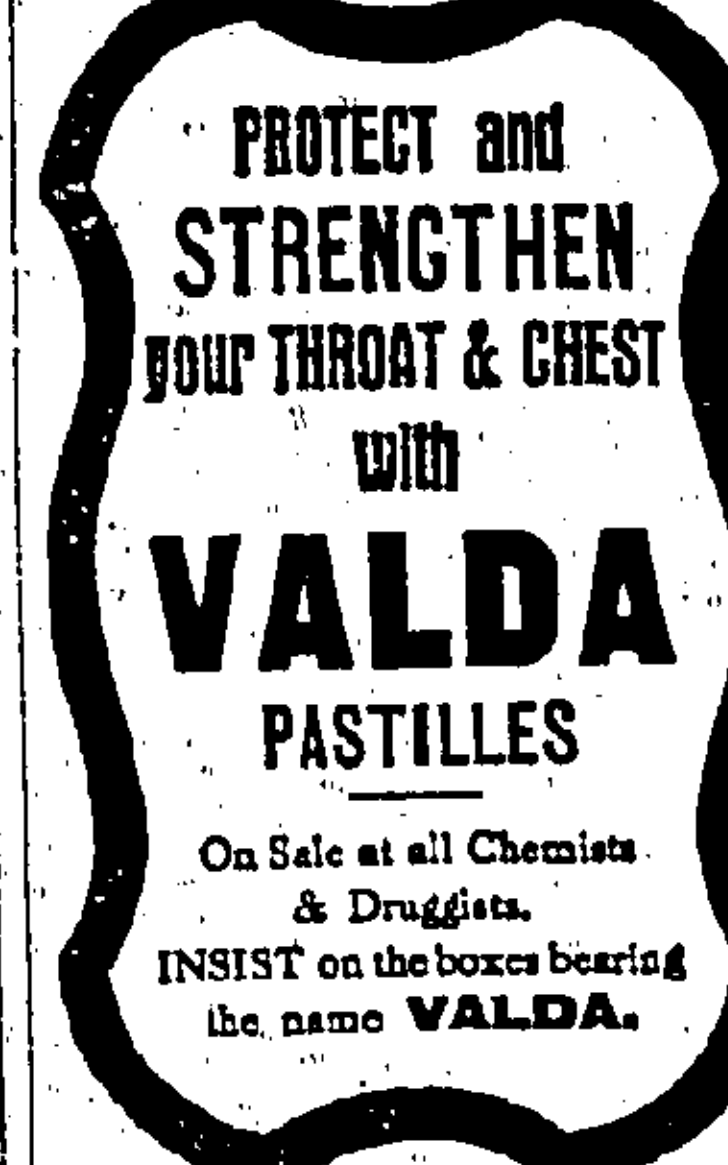
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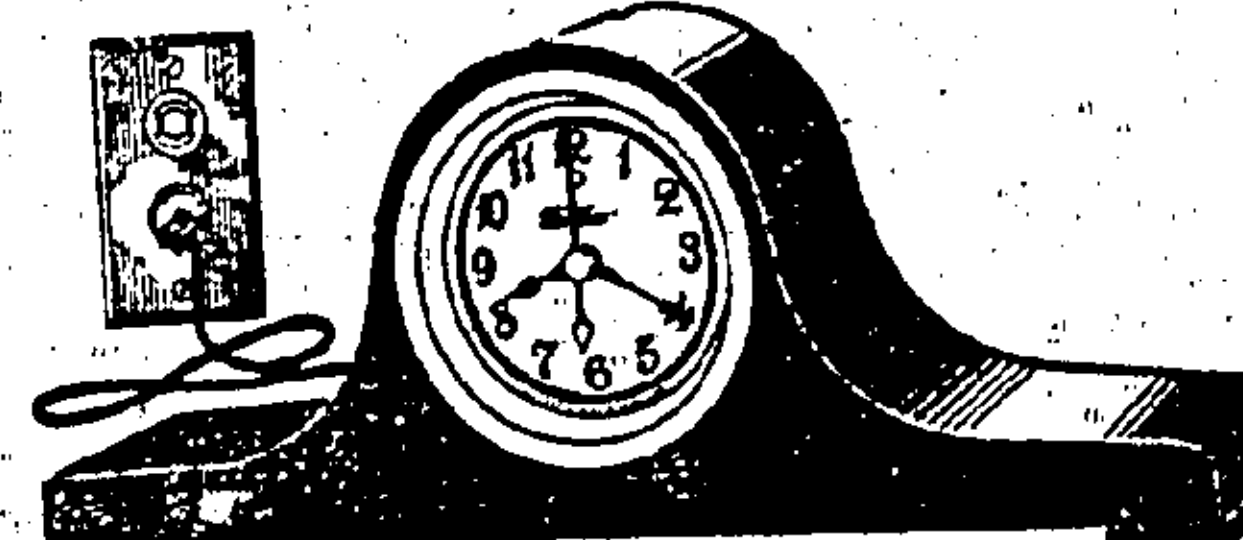
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[A.P. 8]

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MONEY & MARKETS.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

BIG DEMAND FOR TONNAGE.

One factor contributory to the present greater volume of employment for cargo shipping has been the poorness of the last Indian wheat crop, which was less by about 1,000,000 tons than that of the preceding harvest. This comparative failure, coupled with the increasing consumption of wheat in India which has been noticeable in recent years, has been responsible for an exceptionally large volume of wheat exports from Australia to India.

In previous years India has imported a few cargoes of Australian grain for mixing with the native descriptions; such imports have sometimes amounted to seven or eight cargoes in the course of a season. This year, however, the chartering of tonnage for the voyage from Australia to India has been on a much larger scale and some 14 vessels are known to have been fixed for the voyage to Calcutta direct and 11 for Bombay and Karachi. Most of the vessels, including a number of Japanese, have been chartered to load in Western Australia, but a number have been secured for loading in South Australia or Sydney. The ships will begin to load the new Australian wheat crop at the end of December or in the beginning of January.

In face of a steady demand for tonnage in this trade and the offer of employment for vessels in other routes, the rates of freight have risen from about 21s. per ton to about 25s. In the middle of August two Japanese steamers were fixed to load for India in December, January at 21s. 3d., while last month a rate of 25s. was paid for tonnage for the voyage from South Australia or Victoria to Calcutta, with December loading. The volume of chartering has affected the amount of tonnage available for full cargoes to Europe, and there are believed to be very few vessels suitable for loading in Australia in the immediate future.

Possible Further Requirements.

Taking the average carrying capacity of the 25 vessels referred to above at 7,000 tons, the total tonnage so far definitely chartered for the movement would represent about 175,000 tons, while it is estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of Australian wheat have been bought for the trade. Further, many of the steamers fixed to load Australian wheat for England have been secured with the option of discharge in India. There would be no surprise if further substantial supplies of wheat were to be bought in Australia, making the total purchases there about 400,000 tons.

One consideration which cannot be ignored is that Bengal is promised a particularly fine rice crop which should become available at about Christmas. Should prices of wheat rise there might be a tendency in India to revert temporarily, at any rate to a larger consumption of rice in place of wheat, whereas in the last few years the consumption of wheat has been impinging on that of rice. The harvesting of wheat in India usually begins at the end of March and extends until the end of May, and it will be until the new crop is harvested that India will be in need of imported wheat.

Besides the chartering of ships to load Australian wheat arrangements have been made for two or three cargoes of wheat from the Plata and also from Canada for India. Thus a vessel was fixed in July to load grain at Montreal for Bombay at 25s. per ton.

NEW INVENTION FOR PRINTERS.

PATENT TYPESETTER PROMISES BIG CHANGE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

ROCHESTER, New York, Dec. 8th.

One of the most revolutionary inventions in the printing art was put into working practice to-day when the Rochester Times-Union, leading afternoon paper here owned by the Gannett interests and a United Press client, installed a Talley typesetter combining the principles of the printer-telegraph and the latest style of typesetter.

Through use of this device, a single operator working over a long distance can both transmit news—as has been done by the ordinary telegraph, and more recently by the printer-telegraph—and set it up in type at the reception point.

The machine was invented by Walter Morey of East Orange, New Jersey, after long experimentation in an effort to cut down the time required for transmission and putting into type of telegraph news.

In the machine as put in operation, the receiving device automatically punches a tape which is then run through a typesetter, leaving the product in type form ready to be placed on the press and printed.

It is expected that the new device will be more efficient and economical, as well as effecting a marked improvement in speed of handling.

CHINESE FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WASTED.

Millions of dollars which go up in smoke every year in China at funerals where paper ornaments are burned in honour of the dead, will be saved if the movement started by Chao Chen Ping, new director of the Bureau of Social Welfare in Peking, proves successful.

Mr. Chao says he is saddened by the thought that millions of dollars are thus wasted on an empty superstition when so many of the Chinese people are near starvation. He wants to make it an offence punishable by fines or imprisonment, to follow this ancient custom at funerals.

Anyone who has visited China knows that this one of the most picturesque of customs. It affords employment for many thousands of people in every province, who spend their entire lives in making the "paper money," long strings of paper imitations of the obsolete "cash," and paper likenesses of a great variety of objects which a person may care to use in the next world.

Recently a great funeral procession wound through the streets of Peking, reminding residents of days of greater splendor, when such processions were common. Carried behind the coffin and in front, were life-size representations in paper of horses, man and woman-servants, automobiles, made only of paper but exact down to the maker's name on the front—that of a well-known American manufacturer.

No funeral, however poor the man, lacks at least a string of paper money. And the more well-to-do spend thousands of dollars on these paper equipment, which is supposed to be transported in the process of burning to the dead man's use in the next world.

Mr. Chao has studied funeral customs in further detail, and says that the Chinese people will be able to save enough by reforms in this one respect to go a long way toward reconstructing the war-torn country. He is urging also that the custom be forbidden of employing Buddhist monks in large numbers to carry on a service, lasting in some cases for a full month, in honour to the dead. Great sums are thus handed over to the monks, who are producing nothing worthwhile in return, Mr. Chao avers.

Reforms have already been instituted in Peking and elsewhere under Nationalist supervision, modifying and simplifying funeral customs and processions. The dress of funeral marchers, modelled on ancient Imperial models, has been changed by law to a more democratic fashion. The high cone-shaped hats have been changed to common black slouch hats.

When visitors to China see one of the fantastic funeral processions, they are charmed, and exclaim, "How picturesque!" But Mr. Chao declares he exhorts something very different. He thinks, "Here are lost thousands of dollars being wasted, which might keep hundreds of persons in food for a long time."—United Press.

A MUSICAL LUNATIC.

STRANGE INCIDENT AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8th.

For 11 days a musically-inclined Chinese who claimed to be General Chiang Kai Shek baffled the police of Chapei. The man was picked up on Chapei streets in a dazed condition. He wore foreign-style clothing and spoke excellent English.

The man was first taken to the police-station and later to the hospital. At the station he pointed to a portrait of General Chiang and exclaimed: "That's me!"

At the Red Cross hospital physicians were baffled. They tried various tests but could learn nothing definite about the man, who was obviously well-educated.

A piano resulted in the establishing of the identity of the man. Permitted to wander about the hospital, the patient came upon an American piano in the reception-room. He seated himself at the instrument and played "The Side-walks of New York."

A startled Chinese doctor, educated at Columbia University, New York, heard the music and recalled that a Chinese merchant from New York had arrived in Shanghai and had been reported missing. The doctor communicated with relatives of the missing man. They identified the patient as Mr. Loo Sung Tsai, former restaurant owner, of New York.

The hospital authorities stated that the man had been struck on the head with some sort of an instrument.—United Press.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOOM.

£150,000 ORDERS FROM TWO DOMINIONS.

MOTHS AND AIR LINER.

Orders for £150,000 worth of aeroplanes for Australia and Canada have been placed with one of the biggest of British aircraft firms. These orders provide a reliable indication of the immensity of the boom into which the British aircraft industry is passing, and at the same time they throw an interesting side light on the big aircraft trade which is being carried on between England and the Dominions.

The orders have been placed with the de Havilland Aircraft Co., and in all they are for 122 machines—from light aeroplanes to fourteen-seater air liners. Canada has ordered 100 Moth light planes, and Australia has ordered two D.H.81's for the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services. These 81's are single-engine eight-seater machines, which are used either for freight or passenger transport, and have a speed of 112 miles an hour when fully loaded.

The West Australia Airways, who operate the service between Perth and Adelaide (a distance of about 1,300 miles) have also placed an order for four Hercules fourteen-seater, three-engine aeroplanes, similar to those in use by Imperial Airways on the Cairo-Bara air line. There is a further order for sixteen Moths for Australia.

Light Aeroplanes Popular.

Board of Trade figures show a fall in the value of aircraft exported by Eng. and since 1923, but such figures are not a true guide. In 1928 we exported machines to a total value of £788,961, while last year the total was £293,182.

This is accounted for by the fact that until quite recently Government surplus stock was being sold on a large scale, and also that machines were sold at a much higher price than now. Many of the old machines which were sold abroad are still doing noble service on the airlines, and until quite recently it has not been found necessary to replace them to any great extent. The boom in the light aeroplane, too, has been a big factor in the reduction of the actual value of machines exported.

Hold On World Markets.

"That last year's export figures will be considerably exceeded this year is a foregone conclusion, and there is every indication that Britain has a very firm hold on the world's aircraft industry."

By this single order of 100 Moths Canada has already passed the figure registered last year, when she accepted only eighty machines, fifty-two of which were supplied by the United States and only twenty-five by Britain. Australia last year imported £23,838 worth of machines, and of these over £30,000 worth came from England.

This last figure is doubly important when it is remembered that Australia is one of the largest markets for aeroplanes in the world. It has vast tracts of country which, as yet, are not served by railways, and it is in these areas that great scope is provided for the aeroplane, both privately owned and operated by companies. The West Australia Airways, which has been in operation for seven years, is one of the most successful air lines in the world, and on this line, as on all the Australian air routes, exclusive use is made of British machines.

Next Year's Exhibition.

Some visible demonstration of Britain's position in the world of aeroplanes will be made at Olympia next July, when the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, in co-operation with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, will stage an international aircraft exhibition, covering all existing types of military and civil machines.

The Air Ministry has given its warm approval to the enterprise and contemplates exhibiting a comprehensive selection of machines. It is expected that the exhibition will make a strong appeal to the general public, as well as those actively interested in aircraft.

TWO PASSIONATE HUMANS

Son of Araby - Daughter of Paris
WHO DARED A

FORBIDDEN LOVE!

A lavish screen version of Pierre
Fronde's famous stage play "L'Inconnue"



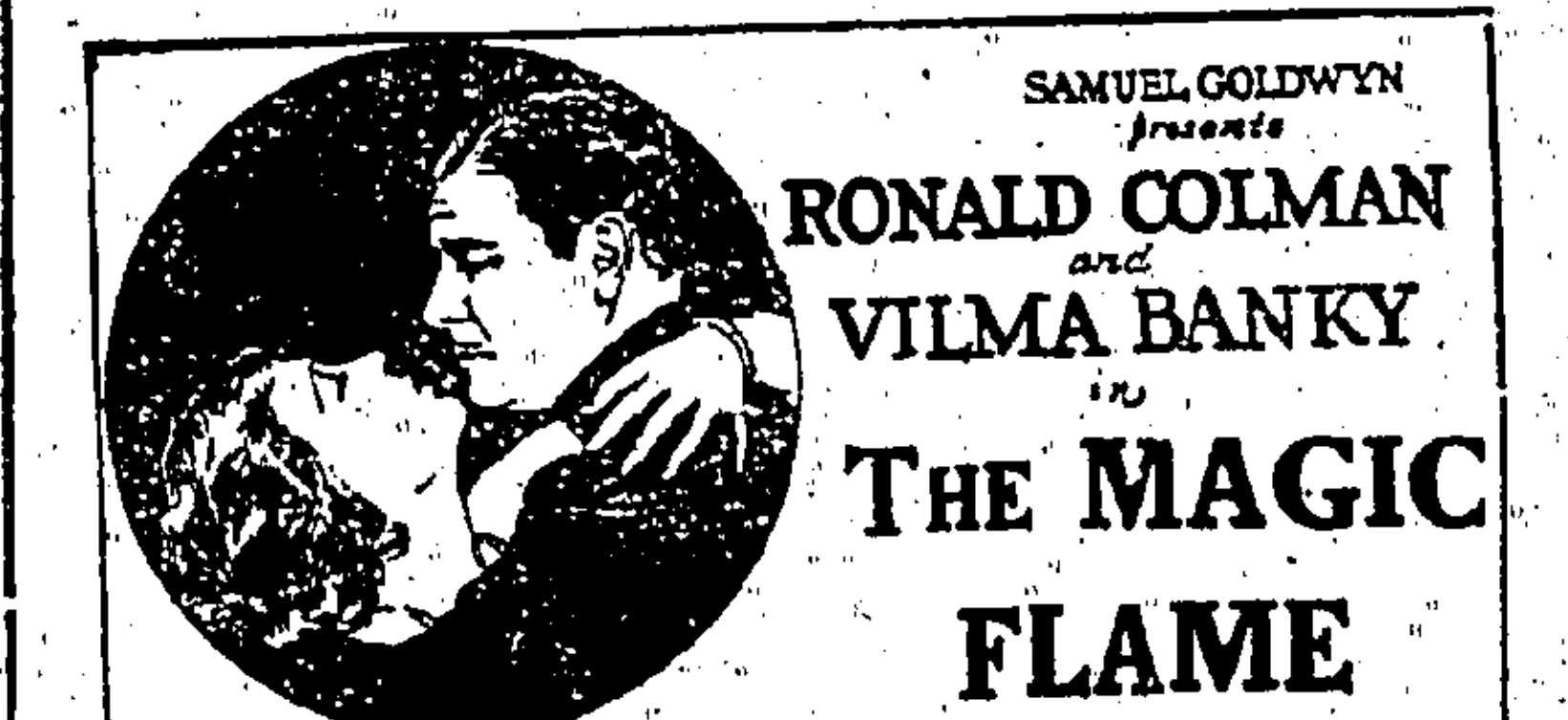
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CHARLES FARRELL
GRETA NISSEN

The picture which broke all records in
Shanghai!

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

TWO POPULAR STARS IN A FAMOUS PICTURE!



SAMUEL GOLDWYN
presents

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FLAME**

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 5.15 & 9.20 only.

2.30 & 7.15—Chinese Picture, "Nemesis," Part I.

THRILLING DRAMA OF THE CANADIAN WILDS

THE astounding story of a girl whose regeneration through
love had an important bearing not only upon her own destiny,
but upon the man who adored and fought madly for her!

**The FLAME of
the YUKON**

With SEENA OWEN, ARNOLD GRAY.

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

Bayer Tablets of Aspirin

A Universal Possession
of mankind is what Bayer Tablets of Aspirin have become, thanks to their unrivalled efficiency. Millions of sufferers recognise in them the best of pain-killers, and have been freed by them from
Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Pains in Joints and Limbs, Gout, Chills, Neuralgia and many other painful conditions. But good products are always imitated, and so millions of cheap Tablets of Aspirin are numerous. Your only guarantee of genuineness is the original package with the Bayer Cross.

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What will you give him this Christmas? We cannot illustrate everything we have so may we suggest you pay us an early visit and choose at your leisure from the delightful selection of stylish and useful presents.

Do your Christmas shopping early

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUST RECEIVED:

Highest Quality English Hams

10-14 lbs. Each . . . \$1.00 per lb.

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NOTHING FINER ON THE MARKET.

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The Best Bitter for the Stomach.

Best Remedy for Poor Appetite, Deficient Digestion and Disorderly Stomach.

Obtainable at

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Comfortable Smoking

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Oval Cigarettes

THE PROPOSED ALTERATION OF STAMP DUTY.

A WIDELY SIGNED PETITION PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

BUSINESS MEN EXPLAIN REASONS FOR THEIR OPPOSITION.

The following petition has been sent to the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, C.M.G.) to be forwarded to the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.) protesting against the proposed Stamp Duty on the transfer of shares in local businesses, etc.

A covering letter from Messrs. Lo & Lo, Solicitors, briefly reviews the position and the nature of the opposition to the proposed legislation.

THE OPPOSITION.

The covering letter is as follows:—

We have the honour to enclose herewith Petition to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in regard to the Bill to amend the law relating to Stamp Duty, signed by various Bankers, Firms, Associations, Companies, Merchants and Residents.

2. As some of the signatures may be difficult to make out we enclose herewith a list of the same.

3. The signatures speak for themselves, and we feel it superfluous for us to submit any comments thereon beyond the following brief remarks:—

(a) The managers of all the leading European Banks in the Colony, with the exception of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, are signatories.

(b) The list comprises practically all the leading Chinese Banks, both native and those conducted according to European methods.

(c) The list contains leading Chinese Firms in the Colony, including "Nam Pak Hong" firms; "Kau Pat Hong" firms; Californian merchants; Shipping; Imports and Exports; Gold Leaf Dealers; Universal Providers.

(d) The petitioning associations include not only the two Sharebrokers' Associations, but also such representative Chinese institutions as the "Twenty-Four" Merchants' Guild with a membership of over 800 firms, including 52 of the leading "Nam Pak Hong" firms, and Sugar Merchants' Association.

(e) The individual signatories include well-known merchants of the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Parsee, Indian, and Japanese communities, and are of a most representative nature.

4. In your letter of November 30th last, you were good enough to intimate that, pending receipt of the Petition, the Bill would not be further proceeded with, provided our representations were not unduly delayed. In strict compliance with the spirit of your proviso, our clients, the promoters of the Petition, decided to confine the period within which to obtain signatures to one week, and the Petition was accordingly closed for signatures as from yesterday.

5. We are instructed to state that, given the necessary time, further signatures—to practically an unlimited extent—could easily be obtained. But our clients feel that the representativeness, rather than the mere quantity, of the signatures is of importance, and that the signatures obtained within such a time and representing as they do commercial interests of all the communities in the Colony must bear the most cogent testimony to the general feeling of opposition to the Bill.

6. We are respectfully to express our clients' earnest hope that the Petition will receive the sympathetic consideration of His Excellency.

7. We are instructed to enquire whether the Government has any objection to the publication in the Press of the Petition, with a list of the signatories, and a copy of this letter.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) Lo & Lo.

TEXT OF THE PETITION.

The text of the petition, which is dated December 15th, and addressed to his Excellency the Hon. W. T. Southorn, the Officer Administering the Government, reads, as follows (cross-headings have been inserted for convenience in reference):—

1. That Your Petitioners, being of the opinion that the above mentioned Bill, if it were to become an Ordinance, would profoundly and prejudicially affect the owners of shares, which are on a share registers kept in the Colony, and other parties with whom such owners may deal in the course of commercial and business transactions, would tend seriously to restrict legitimate dealings in shares, and would constitute an undue interference with well-known and vested rights of property, and that the said Bill is unnecessary and unfair, and is detrimental to the best interests of the Colony, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to direct that the

first reading of the said Bill may not be proceeded with and that it be abandoned altogether.

2. That Your Petitioners beg to submit below some of the grounds for entertaining the opinion above expressed:—

3. That according to the "Objects and Reasons" the object of the Bill is two fold:—

(a) To prevent the evasion of Estate Duties.

(b) To prevent the evasion of Stamp Duties.

4. That before setting out their reasons in support of their respectful contention that there is, in practice, no evasion in either case to such an extent as to justify the legislation contemplated, and that, even assuming, for the sake of argument, the existence of such evasion, the avowed object of the Bill will not be achieved by the proposed enactment, Your Petitioners desire to make some preliminary observations upon the more general question of "Blank Transfer," which constitutes the *raison d'être* of the Bill.

5. That as between the Company and a shareholder thereof, the latter remains a shareholder with all rights and liabilities as such, unless and until another person has been registered as holder in his stead in the books of the Company.

"Until the instrument of transfer is registered, the transferor is not complete; the transferee is the legal owner of the shares, and, if they are not fully paid, is liable to pay all the calls made thereon, while his name remains on the register of members." (Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 5, page 102).

6. That although this is the position as between the Company and a shareholder, yet, as between the latter and third parties, he can deal with the shares, which are mere "choses in action," in the course of everyday business transactions, and without registering any instrument of transfer with the Company, by resorting to the long established practice of "Blank Transfer."

7. That this practice was founded on mercantile convenience; the incidence of fiscal imposition, and the correlated problem of finding legitimate means of avoiding legal liability for the impost, had nothing whatever to do with its genesis or its development. Its historic origin is synchronous with the creation of statutory limited liability of shareholders. It has received high judicial recognition in England, and the English Revenue Law has made provision for its operation.

8. That after all, this practice, and the judicial and statutory recognition of its existence are easily understandable. Because the absence—or prohibition—of such a practice, must involve the necessity of resorting to the formal, and cumbersome registration of the legal transfer of title as a condition, precedent or subsequent, to every transaction, with all its consequent delay and inconvenience, and this necessity would at once destroy the fundamental nature of shares, and their intrinsic value as marketable securities readily utilizable to meet business and commercial requirements.

[Paragraph 9 cites a number of quotations from legal authorities in support of the position postulated in the preceding three paragraphs.]

9. That, in support of Your Petitioners' contention set out above that the English Revenue Law has made provision for the operation of the system of Blank Transfer, Your Petitioners desire to refer to a statement contained in Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 27, page 245, which is quoted in paragraph 21 (5) hereof, to the effect that the transfer, in the case of a purchase on a Stock Exchange, contains the price payable by the ultimate purchaser, and that this price, where the transaction has passed through intermediate purchasers, may differ from that to be received by the transferor. That statement quotes the Stamp Act, 1891, section 53 (4) as governing the amount of Stamp Duty payable in such cases, which sub-section is as follows:—

"(4) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance is to be charged with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration moving from the sub-purchaser."

A selected list of the new Victor Records for December

Here are selections to please every member in the family. Popular theme-songs from the leading motion picture productions. Roll-back vocal numbers. The latest dance hits played by nationally-known orchestras. Come in and hear them—soon!

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL RECORDS

- Gems from "Aida"—Part 1**
Almighty Phtha—Celeste Aida—Come Blind Thy Flowing Tresses—Love Fatal Power—On to Victory.
Gems from "Aida"—Part 2
Glory to Isis—My Native Land—But Oh King in Thy Power Transcendent—Priests of Isis—Farwell, Oh Earth.
VICTOR LIGHT OPERA COMPANY
No. 35940, 12-inch
- Jeannine, I Dream of Liliac Time**
(Theme song of the motion picture production, *Liliac Time*)
King for a Day Organ JESSE CRAWFORD
No. 21681, 10-inch
- Just a Night for Meditation**
With Vocal Refrain
Roses of Yesterday Organ with Harp JESSE CRAWFORD
No. 21713, 10-inch
- I'm Sorry Sally Instrumental**
I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby! (from *Blackbirds of 1928*)
SHILKERT'S RHYTHM-MELODISTS
No. 21688, 10-inch
- Sonny Boy** (Theme song of the motion picture production, *The Singing Fool*)
Organ with Guitar
- I Loved You Then As I Love You Now**
(Theme song of the motion picture production, *Our Dancing Daughters*)
Organ with Harp JESSE CRAWFORD
No. 21728, 10-inch
- The Hum Song—No. 2** (McClintock)
With Guitar
- The Big Rock Candy Mountains**
(McClintock) With Guitar
"MAC" (HARRY-McCLINTOCK)
No. 21704, 10-inch

POPULAR DANCE AND VOCAL RECORDS

- I Wanna Be Loved By You**
(from the musical play, *Good Boy*)
Is There Anything Wrong in That?
HELEN KANE
No. 21684, 10-inch
- St. Louis Blues**
The Voice of the Southland
(Keeps Callin' Me Home) GENE AUSTIN
No. 21714, 10-inch
- A Gay Caballero**
I Learned About Women From Her
FRANK CRUMIT
No. 21735, 10-inch
- The Land of Going to Be**
(from the musical comedy, *Paris*)
Don't Look at Me That Way
(from the musical comedy, *Paris*)
LENE BORDONE
No. 21742, 10-inch
- I Loved You Then As I Love You Now**
(Theme song of the motion picture production, *Our Dancing Daughters*)
Sally of My Dreams (Theme song of the motion picture production, *Mother Knows Best*)
FRANKLIN BAUER
No. 21734, 10-inch
- Sonny Boy** (Theme song of the motion picture production, *The Singing Fool*)
ELLIOTT SHAW
No. 21733, 10-inch
- Forever**
Some Sweet Someone—Fox Trot
(from the musical play, *Good Boy*)
With Vocal Refrain THE HIGH HATTERS
No. 21682, 10-inch
- I Wanna Be Loved By You—Fox Trot**
(from the musical play, *Good Boy*)
With Vocal Refrain THE HIGH HATTERS
No. 21682, 10-inch
- Sonny Boy—Fox Trot** (Theme song of the motion picture production, *The Singing Fool*)
With Vocal Refrain GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
No. 21689, 10-inch
- Beggars of Life—Waltz** (Theme song of the motion picture production, *Beggars of Life*)
With Male Quartet THE TROUBADOURS
No. 21683, 10-inch
- Roses of Yesterday** (Berlin)
Just a Sweetheart (Theme song of *Battle of the Sexes*) LEWIS JAMES
No. 21700, 10-inch
- Doin' the Raccoon—Fox Trot**
With Vocal Chorus GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
It Goes Like This (That Funny Melody)
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain JOHNNY JOHNSON AND HIS STABLE PENNSYLVANIANS
No. 21701, 10-inch
- I Loved You Then As I Love You Now**
Waltz (Theme song of the motion picture production, *Our Dancing Daughters*)
With Vocal Refrain THE TROUBADOURS
Forever—Waltz With Vocal Refrain BEN POLLACK AND HIS PARK CENTRAL ORCHESTRA
No. 21716, 10-inch
- Where Were You—Where Was I?**
(Exactly Where We Are)—Fox Trot
(from the musical comedy, *Bills*)
With Vocal Refrain GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC
Right Out of Heaven—Fox Trot
(from the musical comedy, *Cross My Heart*)
With Vocal Refrain THE HIGH HATTERS
No. 21727, 10-inch
- Here's That Party Now In Person**
Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain NAT SHILKERT AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA
Come On, Baby!—Fox Trot
With Vocal Refrain THE WILKINS AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 21729, 10-inch
- That Old Sweetheart of Mine—Waltz**
With Vocal Refrain DON BOSTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA
If I Lost You—Waltz With Vocal Refrain JEAN GOLDKETT AND HIS ORCHESTRA
No. 21689, 10-inch
- Low Down—Fox Trot** THE VIRGINIANS
Blazin'—Fox Trot COON-SANTERS ORCHESTRA
No. 21630, 10-inch



S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

11. That the Bill seeks to prevent any transaction or dealing in shares unless the same is followed by a formal registration with the Company; in other words, it seeks to abolish the universally recognised and long established practice of "Blank Transfer."

12. That upon the receipt of an application for transfer, the registering Company has certain duties to perform in ascertaining that the transfer is valid. And that "in order to ascertain whether a transfer is valid, and as to whether, when there is a discretion to refuse registration, the directors must have a reasonable time to consider the matter. Usually the directors notify to the registered holder that transfer has been lodged for registration. If the registered holder does not reply to such a notification and a forged transfer is registered, he is not estopped from having the register rectified by substituting his name for that of the transferee." (Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 5, page 193).

Delays in Registration.

13. That, at present, when registration of transfers is optional and not compulsory, the period taken to perfect a registration varies with different companies from a couple of days to one week or even longer. It would, Your Petitioners submit, be a fair assumption to make that, under the new provisions, the number of registrations will increase and not decrease, and that the time taken to perfect a registration will correspondingly be lengthened and not reduced.

14. That Your Petitioners submit that the practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the provisions of the proposed enactment are too numerous and complicated to be exhaustively set out, and they ask leave to state a few hypothetical cases by way of example:—

(1) Suppose A., wishing to buy some shares, has arranged with a personal friend, B., to lend him part of the purchase

price, on the understanding that B. was to have an equitable mortgage on the shares for the loan. How would the transaction be carried out under the new provisions?

(2) Suppose, further, that B., a month later, has to make a business trip to Canton. Before he leaves, he would naturally entrust his marketable securities to the custody of his partner or some responsible agent. Suppose that, during B's absence, A., for pressing business reasons, desires to sell out the shares. How would A., complete the proposed transaction and obtain a "re-conveyance" from B., who is absent?

(3) In some well-known companies the shares of which are regarded as first-class investment, the directors exercise a very strict discretion as to not allowing more than a certain number of shares to be registered in the name of a person. At present anyone wishing to buy shares in such a company, but for reasons indicated above, is unable to obtain a registration of such shares in his name, adopts the expedient of having the shares transferred in the name of a trusted nominee who hands back to such a person the scrip together with a blank transfer. How can such a person now invest his money in such shares?

(4) Frequently—shareholders who are desirous of having someone to be on the Board of Directors to represent and look after their interest lend shares to such a person to enable him to have the necessary qualification shares as a director. In such cases the usual procedure is for the shareholders to transfer the necessary shares into the name of the proposed director who hands back the scrip together with blank transfers to the

true owners. How would such shareholders carry out such an arrangement under the new provisions?

(5) Loans are frequently obtained on the security of partly paid-up shares under the existing practice of blank transfer, when lenders are satisfied with the temporary financial position of the company, and are not themselves subject to any risk of future calls. They would not lend if the shares had to be transferred into their names.

15. That, indeed, Your Petitioners submit that the manifold and well-nigh insuperable difficulties in the way of compliance with the suggested provisions, having regard to the one hand, to the time which the registering company must necessarily take, in ascertaining the genuineness of the transferor's signature, in making enquiries from the transferor so as to obviate the risk of fraud or forgery, and in generally perfecting the transfer, and, on the other hand, to the frequency, urgency, and multiplicity of everyday commercial, business, and friendly transactions, are too obvious to be laboured by Your Petitioners.

Evasion Of Evasion Duties.

16. That Your Petitioners humbly suggest that, as regards imposts such as Estate Duties, the possibility of their evasion must inevitably increase in proportion to the degree of what Your Petitioners may loosely describe as "negotiability" possessed by the property which it is sought to tax. For instance, Your Petitioners venture to think that there is no property which is more susceptible of evading Death Duties than bank notes and Currency, and yet would anyone suggest that the negotiability of bank notes and Currency should be destroyed, or even impaired, for the sake of preventing the evasion of Death Duties?

(Continued on Page 8.)

**GEN. CHEN MING SHU
INAUGURATED.****NO CHANGE IN POLICY.**

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 19th.

General Chen Ming Shu was formally sworn into office as Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Administrative Council at 10 o'clock this morning at Government House, Canton, before Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, who officially watched the proceedings on behalf of the Central Political Council at Nanking. Practically every senior official of the Government was present, in addition to a large number of well-wishers. The ceremony itself was brief but impressive, and standing before the nationalist standard and the picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Chen Ming Shu raised his right hand, and swore that he would serve the Nation and be honest throughout his administration.

General Chen does not expect to announce any change in the Government departments, having invited all officials to remain and support him as they have supported Marshal Li Tsai Hsin.

**CANTON-HANKOW
RAILWAY.****KWANGTUNG COMMISSIONER
CALLED IN.**

Mr. Albert H. S. Chuck, Public Highway Commissioner of Kwangtung, has left Canton for Nanking at the summons of the Ministry of Railways. Mr. Chuck will be assigned the important work of making a thorough survey of the projected route between Changsha in Hunan and Shuiukwan in Kwangtung for the purpose of the early completion of the unfinished portion of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Mr. Chuck will confer with the Ministry at Nanking before proceeding on his special mission.

Mr. Chuck left Hong Kong for Shanghai by the "S.S. President Madison" on December 18th. He is a graduate of Stanford University in America and an old Honolulu boy.

**PROPOSED FLIGHT TO
MUKDEN.**

Some time next spring, Colonel Ting, of the Canton Aviation Corps, will make a flying trip direct to Mukden, in Manchuria, expecting to do it in 16 hours, while 20 to 22 hours will be the maximum time allowed. He will return by way of Peking and Nanking.

General Chang Wai Chiang, the hero of the long distance flight reported elsewhere, is considering the proposition of a world flight to touch the ports where there are many Chinese residents.

CANTON CELEBRITIES.

Among those going to Hong Kong on board the *Futshan* from Canton on the evening of December 19th were Mrs. Li Tsai Hsin, Admiral Chan Chak, and a large number of well-known local officials.

**FLOUR AND SUGAR
TRADES.****MERCHANTS' PROTEST.**

Flour and sugar merchants in Canton have expressed dissatisfaction over the proposal to increase freight charges on boats plying between Canton and Hong Kong. It is said that the flour and sugar trade in Canton these days is extremely dull on account of the surtax and other duties, and a further increase in import charges will make the situation worse.

**SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION TO CHINESE
LONG DISTANCE FLIGHT.****MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN HEADS OFFICIAL WELCOMERS
AT TAI SHA TAU.****GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO
AVIATORS ON LANDING.**

[By R. VAUGHAN-FOWLER.]

On arrival at Tai Sha Tau Aerodrome early on Tuesday, the 18th, I discovered the buildings gaily decorated with flags, and the whole place alive with excitement as news had been received the previous evening that General Cheung Wai Jung and his two companions were to arrive about 1 o'clock. During the morning rumours got about that the General would remain in Nanchang where he had landed the previous evening, but these were all unfounded and the crowd who had assembled to welcome the aviators was not to be disappointed.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin Arrives.
About one o'clock, Marshal Li Tsai Hsin arrived and walked across the aerodrome to the hangars where the Aviation Cadets had been drawn up in two ranks. There were also contingents from the Navy and Police Force, also officials from all Departments of the Canton Administration.

A Perfect Landing.
Those present were entertained to various aerial displays by machines belonging to the Aviation Bureau, one event being three machines taking off in formation. This greatly delighted the onlookers.

Shortly before two o'clock two machines took off and proceeded northward to meet the Ryan monoplane, and at 2.10 p.m. a cry went up from one of the crowd who had sighted the Ryan far away in the distance. She was at about 2,000 feet and flying fast. As she came over the aerodrome she turned to the right and passed over the City, immediately returning she shut off and glided down to the aerodrome making a perfect landing right in front of the spectators who sent up ringing cheers.

Whilst the Ryan was taxiing up to the hangar the machines in the air dived and zoomed in all directions, but the spectators did not notice them, they were far too eager to greet the aviators in the Ryan. General Cheung was the first to leap out of the monoplane, he was caught up by three of his officers. There he saluted Marshal Li, who congratulated him, and pinned a gold medal on his chest. By this time the other two officers who had taken part in the flight had alighted and were chaired in a like manner, each being received by Marshal Li and received at his hands a similar medal to that presented to the General.

For fully fifteen minutes the aviators were surrounded by friends and officials wishing to congratulate them and so dense was the crowd that a way had to be cleared for their wives to reach them. Groups of photographs were taken and a cinematograph record made.

Mail And Presents From Shanghai.
It was then discovered that General Cheung had brought with him from Shanghai, a mail, newspapers, and a number of presents. The Post Office who had been previously notified of the mail had set up a "sub-office" at the aerodrome.

and letters were immediately delivered, the papers being distributed. Amongst the presents were several boxes of Shanghai chocolates and cakes, these were opened and quickly consumed much to the delight of all present. One officer belonging to the Bureau received a box of cigars, sent by his wife if it is understood. He offered them round and in the excitement quite forgot himself, much to the amusement of those around him.

Speeches of welcome were then made, General Cheung making a short reply, after which the proceedings took a more unofficial turn.

General Cheung Absolutely Satisfied.
General Cheung informed me that he was absolutely satisfied with the flight, it has enabled him to obtain a large amount of really valuable data, which in turn will greatly assist in the organisation of the air routes. He spoke very highly of the Ryan monoplane, and in particular of the Wright Whirlwind engine, which has run perfectly during the whole trip. No machine or engine troubles have been experienced and the only work that has been carried out has been filling up with petrol and oil, cleaning plugs and filters, neither of the last duties were really necessary but were done as a precaution.

The mileage given for the direct flight between each place, but it must be realised that the actual miles flown were more than this figure, which comes to 3,607.

Here it is interesting to note that many of the flights are between places that will eventually be connected by aerial services, for instance Canton-Hankow which was made in 7 hours 15 minutes, a very considerable saving of time over surface transport. Tientsin-Shanghai is another excellent example of what aerial transport will mean to China, a distance of 614 miles covered in 5 hours 50 minutes.

These are not "stunt" times or figures, they may be taken as fair examples of what can be done by ordinary mail and passenger machines, they are therefore of considerable value as they prove once and for all that China is suited to aerial transport and that the saving of time is so great that it is bound to be of importance to the business of the country.

The Future.
Now that General Cheung Wai Jung, and his two companions, Colonels Yang Koon Yu and Wang Yok Pei, have shown the way it would be a great pity if plans were not immediately drawn up for the development of aerial transport throughout China. Commercial companies will have to be formed, and the organisation prepared, but this will have to be done with very considerable care. The present time is obviously opportune for the work to proceed, let it go ahead with caution as a mistake in the early stages may ruin all the excellent work that these very gallant aviators have done for their country.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF THE FLIGHT.

The programme of the flight was as follows:—

Place of Departure	Date	Hour	Place of Arrival	Date	Hour	Miles
Canton	11th	8.15 a.m.	Hankow	11th	4.00	535
Hankow	17th	9.50 a.m.	Nanking	17th	1.30	291
Nanking	19th	7.30 a.m.	Lanfang	19th		543
Lanfang	20th	9.00 a.m.	Peiping	20th		32
Peiping	20th	8.00 a.m.	Mukden	20th	3.50	402
December						
Mukden	1st	9.00 a.m.	Tientsin	1st	3.05	386
Tientsin	4th	9.00 a.m.	Shanghai	4th	2.50	614
Shanghai	17th	8.30 a.m.	Nanchang	17th		394
Nanchang	18th	9.15 a.m.	Canton	18th	2.15	410

CORRESPONDENCE.**TATTOO EXPENSES.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter appearing in your edition of the 18th inst. criticising the cost of the publicity of the recent Tattoo, and, incidentally, the work of the Committee directly concerned. I am requested to state that the advertising scheme, together with details of expenditure formulated by the Publicity Committee, was formally submitted to the Organizing Committee and received full sanction and approval.

That the results obtained fully justified the expenditure entailed, must be obvious to all—Yours faithfully,

J. H. HUNT.
Hon. General Secretary,
Grand Tattoo,
Hong Kong, December 19th.

**TWO EARLY MORNING
CALLS.****KOWLOON FIRE BRIGADE
BUSY.**

The Kowloon Fire Brigade were called out early yesterday morning at 6 a.m. in answer to a summons from the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage premises in Nathan Road. One of the Company's motor-torries had caught on fire but with the use of a fire extinguisher the flames were smothered before the arrival of the fire appliance.

Later at 7 a.m. the Brigade were again out in response to a call from No. 80, Canton Road, top floor, where fire had broken out in the rear part of the flat. The fire, however, was not a serious one and was soon extinguished by the inmates of the flat.

**TWO ROUNDS OF
AMMUNITION.****REVENUE OFFICER AND
CHINESE BROKER.****CURIOUS WATERFRONT
INCIDENT.**

Charges of obstructing Chinese revenue officer No. 72 in the execution of his duty and being in possession of two rounds of revolver ammunition, were brought against a Chinese broker named So Shiu Ki before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. B. C. E. Hawkins watched the case on behalf of the Import and Exports Office. Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmer, who prosecuted, was also a witness in the case, and he was directed to stay outside the Court during the evidence of the Chinese officer. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence.

C.R.O. 72 stated in evidence that the defendant was a passenger on the Shekki junk which arrived at 2.45 p.m. on December 18th. Defendant came ashore at about 3 p.m. carrying a bamboo basket which he was ordered to put down for a search. Witness said that after doing so the defendant made an effort to get away, but was seized by C.R.O. 12, and the two had a struggle. Witness assisted the other revenue officer and they took the defendant to the Import and Exports Office with the basket which was carried by a coolie.

Witness said that Revenue Officer Grimmer was telephoned for and arrived at about 3.25 p.m. The basket was opened with a key produced by the defendant from his girdle. A paper packet was found containing one round of ammunition and a further cartridge was found loose at the bottom of the basket. Witness also said there were three letters in Chinese in the basket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness said that he never lost sight of the defendant from the time he stopped him until R. O. Grimmer arrived. Questioned further witness said that the paper packet containing the cartridge was found inside a large packet of herbs.

An Allegation of Assault.

Mr. Lo indicated to his Worship his line of cross-examination. He said that the defendant first left the junk with a tied up blanket and a suit case. He was searched and three letters were found on him, but after some argument he was allowed to go. During this argument Mr. Lo alleged that the defendant was assaulted. The defendant deposited the two articles at an ice depot in Jubilee Street and at the same time telephoned to his uncle requesting him to come down to the Luen Chong wharf as he had been assaulted. Defendant then went back to the wharf for the basket, having on the way reported his complaint to an Indian Sergeant. On asking C.R.O. 72 for the basket defendant was told that it had been removed to the office. There was a further argument and the revenue officer was willing to give the basket back if he went away quietly, but defendant refused as he had been assaulted. Defendant's uncle made a report at the Police Station and accompanied by a detective he went to the Import and Exports Office. There was still no European officer there.

Indian Constable's Story.

His Worship remarked that the Indian constable's story might considerably shorten the case. This man was sent for and he stated he was on traffic patrol near the wharf at the time when he observed a dispute between C.R.O. 72 and the defendant. C.R.O. 12 was standing by. On questioning the revenue officer witness gathered that the defendant had refused to be searched. He then accompanied the revenue officer and the defendant to the office. The basket also arrived in the office at the same time, but he did not see who carried it. Witness added that he was present when the basket was opened and he saw the two cartridges taken from it. They were both loose, from it. They were both loose, from it. They were both loose, from it. They were both loose, from it.

An Extraordinary Case.

After evidence had been given by C.R.O. 12, his Worship remarked that it was an extraordinary case seeing that the defendant was a man of respectability and substance. Mr. Hawkins said he was not suggesting that the defendant was smuggling the two rounds of ammunition, but he might have brought them as samples in an ammunition deal.

Mr. Lo said that his cross-examination of the second witness would take long and it was already late. He wished to go slowly as in the close he desired an expression of view from his Worship.

The case was adjourned until 11.30 a.m. on Monday and will be continued in the afternoon.

ROUND THE COURTS.**TROUBLESOME PARENT
AND COWARDLY SON.****AT CENTRAL MAGISTRACY.**

A young Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday with assaulting his Mother.

The trouble arose when the defendant, her youngest son, ceased to give her the usual \$3 towards her maintenance. He reduced the allowance to \$2, but during the past four months he had given her nothing.

The mother went to the defendant's house at 8 a.m. yesterday morning and started a disturbance. On being turned out into the street by an objecting tenant, she blew a police whistle.

The woman in evidence said that the defendant had struck her on the chest when she went to his house. She received \$12 a month from her eldest son, but this was not sufficient for her keep.

The Magistrate: "For an old woman like yourself who can spend it on yourself—\$12 a month not enough?"

Turning to the defendant the Magistrate said that it was obvious that he had lost his temper and struck his mother. He would be fined \$5. As the woman had shown an undue insistence upon prosecuting her son, the Magistrate observed that he was satisfied that the trouble was in a large measure caused by the Mother's behaviour. He ordered both parties to sign a personal bond of \$30 for their future good behaviour.

FAULTY SCALES.

The proprietor of a tobacco shop of Ki Lung Street, Shamshuipo was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with using a pair of scales which were two per cent. against the purchaser. The defendant pleaded that he had just taken over the business and that the scales were included in the sale. He did not know they were inaccurate.

The Magistrate: "It is a very funny thing that scales never seem to be two per cent. against the seller?"

A fine of \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment was imposed.

The master of a rice shop also appeared for using two rice scales which were 3.56 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. against the purchaser. The defendant was fined \$15.00.

**CHINESE CONTRACTOR
FINED.**

A Chinese Contractor was also before Mr. E. W. Hamilton on a summons for diverging from the approved plans of a building by using corrugated iron for the roofing. The Contractor pleaded guilty and said that he had done so because the owners did not like the style that had been passed and desired corrugated roofing. In imposing a fine of \$30.00 the Magistrate pointed out that the defendant should have known the law, and made an order for the corrugated iron to be removed. The Contractor was erecting a building at the junction of Nelson Street and Nathan Road, and Mr. E. C. Neville, of the Public Works Department prosecuted.

AN ILLEGAL COCKLOFT.

The occupier of No. 42, Wai Ching Street, Yau-matui was before Mr. E. W. Hamilton for constructing an illegal cockloft on the ground floor. It was stated that the defendant had been served with a notice requiring him to remove the structure, or to increase the height of the floor by one foot. He had failed to comply with the order.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.00.

**ELDERLY WOMAN AND 100
TAELS OF OPIUM.**

An elderly Chinese woman was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with being in possession of about 100 taels of prepared opium at No. 141, Shanghai Street. Revenue Officer Talon who was in charge of the case applied for a remand, stating that the Government Analyst's report was not ready. The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

**\$55.00
OVERCOATS OF OUTSTANDING
MERIT.**

Never before have we offered such marvellous value at \$55.00. Stocked in Grey, Fawn and Brown Tweeds with check backs, also Navy and Grey Naps and Fancy Scotch and English Homespuns.

A good assortment of cloths also in stock in all weights, from which we make to order in 24 hours.

We allow 10 % Discount for Cash.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Specialists in Gentlemen's Wear.

10, Ice House Street.

THE IDEAL XMAS GIFT

The Spirit of Christmas

Viva-tonal

Columbia

WHATEVER YOU PAY YOU CANNOT GET SO GOOD A GRAMOPHONE.

Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Five Kings?

Yes—when the fifth is **"KING GEORGE IV."**

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:
Tel. C. No. 135. HONG KONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of the UNIVERSITY of HONG KONG who are at present Resident in the Colony and who wish to attend the CONGREGATION are requested to send their Names and Addresses to the REGISTRAR as soon as practicable.

W. B. FINNIGAN,
Registrar.
19th December, 1928. [7126]

FANLING HUNT

ALL HOUND FIXTURES are OANCELED until further notice owing to an outbreak of Distemper.

The MEET on SUNDAY 23rd INSTANT will be at the HUNTERS ARMS at 11 A.M. and will take the Form of a "CROSS-COUNTRY SCRAMBLE."

THOMSON & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
[7122]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

25th, 26th, 27th FEBRUARY, AND 2nd MARCH, 1929.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Hong Kong, 15th Dec., 1928. [7109]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY,

The 21st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1928, AT 3 P.M.

At THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDAS STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

No. 36-38 (Even Numbers) CHATHAM ROAD, KOWLOON

Erected on HUNGHOM ISLAND Lots Nos. 222 & 223

IN TWO LOTS.

Particulars of the Properties are—

Lot 1—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at HUNGHOM in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered in the Land Office as HUNGHOM ISLAND Lot No. 222 together with the Messuages or Tenements thereon known as Nos. 36-34 (Even Numbers) CHATHAM ROAD.

Area: 107,000 Sq. Ft. or thereabouts. Crown Rent: \$121 Per Annum.

Lot 2—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at HUNGHOM aforesaid and registered in the Land Office as HUNGHOM ISLAND Lot No. 223 together with the Messuages or Tenements thereon known as Nos. 36-38 (Even Numbers) CHATHAM ROAD.

Area: 7,980 Sq. Ft. or thereabouts. Crown Rent: \$90 Per Annum.

Further Particulars and Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACONS, Vendor's Solicitors, 1, DES VOUX ROAD CENT, HONG KONG;

OR

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., The Auctioneers, [7092]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 24th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1899, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	118	Shamshuipo	ft. ft. ft. ft.	As per sale plan.	138	\$3,000

INTIMATIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

4th JANUARY, 1929.

MEMBERS are Requested to send in their Applications for TICKETS to the BALL as soon as possible to Messrs. RUTLIN & SOMMERFELT, Joint Ball Secretaries, c/o LINSTRAN & DAVIS. [7061]

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Association held on 14th DECEMBER, 1928, it was resolved that the Association be wound up and that JOHN FLEMING and ABOHIBALD RITOHIE, Chartered Accountants, be appointed Liquidators. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CREDITORS of the HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE are required to send in Particulars of their Debts and Claims, if any, to the Undersigned at CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, Victoria Hong Kong, when Claims admitted will be paid in full.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1928.

JOHN FLEMING, A. RITOHIE, Liquidators. [7114]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1928.

THE Company having declared A FINAL DIVIDEND of 15% (Fifteen Per Cent), free of Income Tax, for the Year ended 30th JUNE, 1928. Holders of Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividend on presentation of the 33 Coupon of the Share Warrants, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to any one of the following Banks:

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRA-NGER.

The Payment will be made in Dollars at the Buying Rate of Exchange of the day.

P. C. YOUNG, General Manager, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION. [7121]

FANLING HUNT

FANLING HUNT

STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE—3.00 P.M.

ADMISSION

To Public Enclosure—\$1.00.

(Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.)

CARS PARKED ON THE COURSE \$10.00 EACH.

SPECIAL TRAIN—

Leaves Kowloon: 1.50 P.M.

Returns: 5.40 P.M.

FIRST CLASS RETURN FARE including ADMISION TO PUBLIC ENCLOSURE—\$2.00.

FREE PARKING FOR CARS. [7109]

"THE PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS

with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to—

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th FLOOR, FRANK BANK BUILDING.

TO LET.

NO. 36 and NO. 36A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor Only (opposite Queen's Theatre). Possession from 1st JANUARY, 1929.

Apply to—

WO FAT SING, 81, Wing Lok Street, Tel. C. No. 5. [7118]

WHY Continue to suffer when YOU CAN BE FREE?

POO ON HERBS are within your reach—Pneumonia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs. Purely Chinese Herbs.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.

10 H.P. SINGER SALOON.

Excellent Condition. Mileage: 12,000.

Apply—

ALLAN KEITH, GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., St. George's Building. [7124]

TO BE LET.

HOUSE at BROADWOOD ROAD

Two Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Two Reception Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Paice's Buildings. [7125]

TO LET.

SUITE OF OFFICES (As a Whole or Part thereof) FACING THE HARBOUR—3rd FLOOR.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, comprising One Large Two Medium-Size and Two Small Rooms. Total Area: 2,450 Square Feet.

Apply to—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building. [7091]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

THE PRINCE'S APPEAL.

It is characteristic of the PRINCE OF WALES that, at a moment when he is himself suffering acute anxiety owing to the very serious illness of his father, he can spare not only a thought but time and energy for others in distress. The PRINCE has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor of London to act as patron of the fund which is being raised in the metropolis to relieve the terrible distress in the coal-mining areas. His Royal Highness has issued a direct personal appeal to the public in which he says he has been painfully impressed by the suffering which exists, and declares that everyone must join in a combined national effort to help the women and children. "Let us recapture the spirit which was shown during the war," says the PRINCE, "when we recognised every effort made by the Government as a new call for personal self-sacrifice." While the administrative authorities have their responsibilities in the matter, each member of the community also has an individual duty to discharge, by showing in practical ways a determination to alleviate suffering and re-kindle hope among thousands of distressed and helpless fellow-countrymen. It is an admirable and timely appeal, and it is the more telling when we remember that the PRINCE OF WALES takes this action at a time when he has his own full share of trouble to bear. There has been already a generous response to the many appeals for help which have been made, but this stirring message from the PRINCE will stimulate the charitable instincts of the public still further—and his manly action will be gratefully remembered by those who benefit from it. "Idle, hopeless, and increasingly destitute. A heart-breaking process is going on amongst one of the best classes of our people," wrote Mr. JOHN GALSWORTHY a few weeks ago in an appeal to arouse public opinion regarding the sad distress in Durham, South Wales, and other colliery areas. In some small towns of about 3,000 people (including women and children) one in every four is registered as unemployed, and only about 400 men and women are actually at work. It is said that some of the pits in South Wales will never be reopened. The relief committees are constantly finding cases where men have been out of work for two, three, or even more years, and whose little homes have been somehow kept going during that distressing period on unemployment pay and Guardians' relief. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has said that the expenditure of another £50,000 in relief this winter in the South Wales coalfield will hardly touch the fringe of the distress which exists, the magnitude of which is appalling. It is a curious fact that while unemployment in Great Britain is most prevalent in such basic industries as coal, iron and steel, and textiles, the so-called luxury trades—silk, gramophones, wireless, and motors—are flourishing. Economists are of opinion that the trouble largely lies in the fact that business-men are disinclined to recognise the changed conditions of trade and industry which have developed since—and as a result of—the war. About a quarter of a million men in the coal industry are idle, and the two main reasons for this are the increasing use of oil fuel on land and sea, and the keen competition which has now to be met in European—especially Scandinavian—markets. With increased use of oil in raising steam, and in internal combustion engines, with the greater use of electric power (much of it hydro-electric) there is naturally less demand for British coal, and there is keener competition to secure such orders as are given. A new and very keen competitor in the coal trade is Poland, where a large amount of American capital has been invested in the industry. British coal is far superior in quality, but Polish coal is sold for less than half the wage of the British colliery-worker. English coal costs roughly 18s. a ton at the pit-mouth, whereas in Poland it can be brought to the surface for about eight or nine shillings. The difference in the quality of the coal is admitted, but the discrepancy in prices does not compensate for that difference, consequently orders which were formerly placed with British collieries have been going to Poland. Efforts are being made to find employment in other industries for the unfortunate men who are unable to pursue their calling in the coal-mines. It is, however, extremely difficult to find suitable work for such men, especially as it happens that industries calling for strong but unskilled labour are almost as depressed as the coal industry. There are occasional opportunities for giving miners employment in some other sphere, and his Majesty the KING has himself set an example in this direction. An unemployed Sunderland miner and his wife and family of four children were recently installed in a cottage on the Sandringham estate, on the personal instructions of the KING. The ex-miner has been given regular employment as a workman on the estate, and it is probable that work will also be found for one of his boys. Two days before His Majesty, caught the chill which brought on his present lamentable illness he gave instructions for a letter to be sent to the Minister of Labour in which an appeal was made to property-owners to make a contribution to the national problem of industrial transfer by offering employment as estate workmen to unemployed colliery workers in the depressed areas. The PRINCE OF WALES, in his present appeal to the nation, has the happy satisfaction of knowing that his father has already shown that very spirit now to show. We can only hope that his appeal will meet with a response as noble as the spirit which inspired it.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 20th, 1928.

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A new and very keen competitor in the coal trade is Poland, where a large amount of American capital has been invested in the industry. British coal is far superior in quality, but Polish coal is sold for less than half the wage of the British colliery-worker. English coal costs roughly 18s. a ton at the pit-mouth, whereas in Poland it can be brought to the surface for about eight or nine shillings. The difference in the quality of the coal is admitted, but the discrepancy in prices does not compensate for that difference, consequently orders which were formerly placed with British collieries have been going to Poland. Efforts are being made to find employment in other industries for the unfortunate men who are unable to pursue their calling in the coal-mines. It is, however, extremely difficult to find suitable work for such men, especially as it happens that industries calling for strong but unskilled labour are almost as depressed as the coal industry. There are occasional opportunities for giving miners employment in some other sphere, and his Majesty the KING has himself set an example in this direction. An unemployed Sunderland miner and his wife and family of four children were recently installed in a cottage on the Sandringham estate, on the personal instructions of the KING. The ex-miner has been given regular employment as a workman on the estate, and it is probable that work will also be found for one of his boys. Two days before His Majesty, caught the chill which brought on his present lamentable illness he gave instructions for a letter to be sent to the Minister of Labour in which an appeal was made to property-owners to make a contribution to the national problem of industrial transfer by offering employment as estate workmen to unemployed colliery workers in the depressed areas. The PRINCE OF WALES, in his present appeal to the nation, has the happy satisfaction of knowing that his father has already shown that very spirit now to show. We can only hope that his appeal will meet with a response as noble as the spirit which inspired it.

Coty: "L' Aimant"

Caron: "Nuit de Noel"

Bourjois: "Miss Kate"

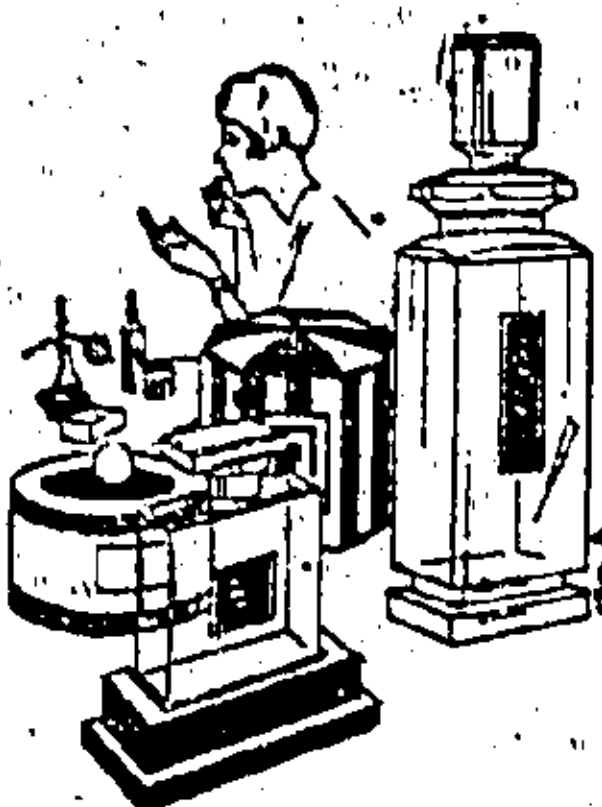
Mulhens: "La Tosca"

Houbigant: "En Visite"

Bourjois: "Talis"

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

INTIMATIONS.



Remembrance is born of a multitude of little things—a lift of the shoulder, a lifting laugh, a snatch of song—a breath of perfume.

The woman of to-day chooses her odour with this truth in mind. Like a master in the art of mosaic, she enhances the delicate pattern of her personality with a fragrance that gently points the way to remembrance.

We have the latest and best to select from

Coty: "L' Aimant"

Caron: "Nuit de Noel"

Bourjois: "Miss Kate"

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Cheating At Golf. Recently two members of a well-known golf club in England were asked to resign on the ground that they had altered their cards in competition games. Another case of a man who is alleged to have broken the rules respecting scoring at golf came to light last month. This time the case of a member of a club who has been suspended, pending inquiry. It is alleged that the score on his card had been altered by two strokes. The secretary of one of the best known golf clubs in the Home Counties said: "Cases of deliberate misrepresentation are so rare that I have heard of only one in my life. Many players, however, break the regulations of the game unwittingly, and I should say that 50 per cent. of players transgress the rules at some time or another. Golf enthusiasts should learn the laws of the game with more care. At the present time not one in 50 knows them thoroughly. A short time ago I saw a man pick a stone from behind his ball, and when I told him that this was not permitted, he said: 'But I must pick up the stone if I am to hit the ball properly.'"

Seventeen cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, 2 from Victoria and 15 from Kowloon. One was Japanese and the remainder Chinese. There was also one case of diphtheria.

The twelfth annual athletic sports of the Yau-mat School will be held to-day on the School ground at King's Park, commencing at noon. Mr. A. E. Wood, the Director of Education is to present the prizes at 4 p.m.

The Chancellor and Court of the University of Hong Kong are holding a Congregation for the conferring of degrees at the Great Hall of the University on Monday, January 14th. Tea will be served at 4 p.m. and the degree ceremony is at 5 p.m.

The matinee performance of "Tom Jones" yesterday afternoon at the Theatre Royal attracted a good audience, and the opera was presented with all the keen enthusiasm of a first production. The soloist and chorus were in good form, and the orchestra—as usual—acquitted itself splendidly. There will be two more evening performances (to-morrow and Saturday), and if there be any who have not yet seen this excellent production, the opportunity should not be missed.

The Criminal Sessions have been adjourned until December 22nd. This announcement was made yesterday by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan. According to the calendar two more cases are coming up for trial. One of them concerns a Chinese who is alleged to have participated in the piracy of the a.s. Anking, and the other is against Carvalho Yeo, on a charge of having defrauded the Government of money from the water rates. This case was adjourned sine die at the last Sessions by Mr. Justice P. Jackson, and it is believed that it will not be proceeded with pending the result of the appeal in the forgery case.

Mr. L. H. C. Calthrop, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was on Tuesday censured by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, for not strictly adhering to the rules governing the holding of an identification parade of suspected persons, was yesterday vindicated when he produced an amended rule to show that it was not necessary for the identifying witness to touch the person picked out. His Lordship in saying that he attached no blame to Mr. Calthrop, remarked that amended rules should have been conveyed either to himself or the Attorney-General. He made the criticism on Tuesday not knowing that the rule had been altered.

Both Men Censured. The verdict was accordingly given by the jury, and in discharging the prisoner, his Lordship called upon the Inspector Phillips, in charge of the case, to bring the matter to the attention of the Captain Superintendent of Police. His Lordship then called upon Suliman, the other constable who stood by when the offence was committed, and addressing both men said that their behaviour had been very disgraceful. To Suliman, his Lordship said: "You stood by and did nothing while the prisoner took the girl away. I don't believe the story you have just told me. You both are an utter disgrace to the whole Force, and the sooner you are out of it the better."

In discharging the jury, his Lordship said that it was a very sad case, but unfortunately they were not in a position to help the poor girl to get redress.

"Peiping."

In case any of our readers may think our printers guilty of more than usual carelessness, it may be well to explain that in future the ancient capital of China will be referred to in these columns as "Peiping" instead of Peking. The new name has been officially given to the old city by the Nationalist Government because the former name means "Northern Capital," and it is not desired that such a meaning should apply to any other city than Nanking. At first the new spelling adopted was "Pei-ping" (pronounced "Bay Ping"), and meaning "Northern Peace," but it was argued that if Peking was correct, Peiping would be also correct, as the first syllable in both words has the same pronunciation and meaning. It must be confessed that the Chinese authorities are not very consistent themselves in the use of the new name, and both "Peiping" and "Peking" are still being used by some official departments. The new name "Peiping," however, must appear on all legal documents, and in their titles and in reading in matter. Business houses and public companies which had "Peking" in their titles have adopted the new name, and there is no reason why we should not follow the new fashion. Nobody now speaks of "St. Petersburg," and although the Northern Chinese are opposed to the use of the word Peiping, their objection is inspired by hope that some day the ancient city will be again the Northern Capital.

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INDIAN CONSTABLE AND CHINESE GIRL.

SEVERE CRITICISM FROM BENCH.

ACQUITTED, BUT A DISGRACE TO THE FORCE.

A very sad case was heard before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Supreme Court yesterday, when an Indian constable was arraigned on a charge of rape.

FOREIGN TREATY DISCUSSIONS.

MINISTERS RETURNING TO PEKING.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18th.

The Kuo Min News Agency reports from Nanking that the British, Portuguese and Dutch Ministers, and the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires have booked reservations from Nanking to Peking, leaving Peking on Thursday afternoon. The Kuo Min message adds that there is good reason to believe that the treaties under negotiation will be signed prior to their departure.

DRAFT AGREEMENTS.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18th.

In addition to Sir Miles Lampson the Ministers of Portugal, Holland and France have arrived at Nanking in connection with negotiations dealing with the tariff problem with the Nanking Government. Dr. C. T. Wang has concluded his negotiations with them and the draft agreements are expected to be signed in a day or two.

The French Minister yesterday held a final meeting with Dr. C. T. Wang discussing in detail the draft tariff agreement. They have agreed on all those points which have been agreed between China and Italy.

The negotiations between China and Holland have been gone through smoothly with the exception of the question of the surrender of consular jurisdiction.

A later report to hand states that the Dutch Government has instructed the Dutch Minister in China to concede to this demand by the Nanking Government. It is expected that the draft tariff agreement between these two nations will soon be signed.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18th.

General Chang Tze Kiang, the Chairman of the Opium Suppression Committee, is tendering his resignation from the post. Yesterday the Executive Yuan held a meeting to discuss the matter and it was resolved to retain him in office at least for the time being.

WOMEN WAGE WAR.

UNITE TO DEFEND HOMES FROM CHINESE BANDITS.

HANCHOW, China.

Tired of having their homes pillaged and burned and their daughters carried off by bandit gangs, several hundred women of North China districts have declared war on bandits.

Two foreign missionaries who arrived here recently report that the indignant women and one of the smaller bandit gangs clashed near Ko Lah Da Village and that the bandits were routed, 15 of their number being killed, seven captured and several wounded. Nine of the women attackers were either killed or wounded.

As a result of the reign of banditry and lawlessness in the northern districts of the province, troops under two generals have been ordered to suppress the bandits. The women bandit fighters are reported to have declared that they have no faith in the soldiers, declaring that half of them are at heart bandits themselves and that they, the women, will operate against the bandits independently of the soldiers. —United Press.

MR. HOOVER'S TOUR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MONTREVIDO, Dec. 18th.

Mr. Hoover, the President-Elect of the United States, sailed this morning aboard the U.S.S. *Utah* for Rio de Janeiro.

HUGE HAUL OF NARCOTICS.

MILLION POUND CONSIGNMENT FROM LINER.

U.S. TREASURY AGENTS' CAPTURE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th.

Treasury agents have seized on a pier on Hudson River a ton of narcotics valued at \$1,000,000, the largest haul ever made. The narcotics, arrived in five large cases on Friday aboard the French liner *Rochambeau* and were consigned to a man in Philadelphia who is believed to be head of a notorious international narcotic syndicate.

BRITISH ARMY AND POISON GAS.

BARRED AS WEAPON OF OFFENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 18th.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Minister for War, stated that no part of the Army's training for offensive purposes involved the use of poison gas as a weapon of offence.

MUSOLINI'S SEVENTH PORTFOLIO.

MINISTER FOR THE COLONIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Dec. 18th.

Signor Mussolini has undertaken yet another Ministerial portfolio in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Luigi Federzoni, the Minister for the Colonies. The Italian Dictator now holds seven portfolios, namely: Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister for the Interior, Minister for War, Navy Secretary, Secretary for Aviation and Minister for Colonies. The Cabinet now consist of seven members only.

DAM ON COLORADO RIVER.

PROTECTION FROM FLOOD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

The House of Representatives by 166 votes to 122 has accepted the Senate amendments to the Swing-Johnson Boulder Dam Bill, which provides for the construction of a huge dam on the Colorado River at Black Canyon for the purposes of flood protection, irrigation and power.

The cost of the dam is estimated to be \$165,000,000. The Bill will now go to the White House for the Presidential Assent.

KELLOGG PACT.

RATIFICATION ADVISED BY U.S. SENATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, by fourteen votes to two, has decided to report the Kellogg Pact favourably to the Senate for ratification. President Coolidge has asked for ratification of the Pact before his term of office expires and it is not anticipated that any difficulty will arise.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEEL AMALGAMATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

Sir Arthur Dorman, the well-known ironmaster and colliery owner, presiding at the annual meeting of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Company, foreshadowed the amalgamation of the company with Messrs. Blackow, Vaughan and Co.

FRENCH MISSIONARY QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Dec. 18th.

The French Government has decided to make the vote on the Budget Articles concerning congregations of missionaries a question of confidence. The matter will be dealt with in the Chamber in January.

PRINCE OF WALES' APPEAL.

RELIEF FOR MINERS.

THE DUTY OF EVERYBODY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

The Prince of Wales has taken up the cause of the distressed mining areas, and has issued a direct personal appeal on their behalf, in the course of which he says he has been painfully impressed by the suffering which exists in the coal-fields.

"We must all join in one combined national effort to help the women and children in these areas," adds the Prince, who at the Lord Mayor's invitation has accepted the position of Patron of the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The Prince of Wales now asks everyone to contribute as generously to the Fund as their means will allow.

Individual Duty.

"Let us recapture the spirit of the War when we recognised every effort made by the Government as a new call to individual self-sacrifice. The Government have their duties, but each of us has also the individual duty of showing in practical ways our determination to alleviate suffering and to re-kindle hope among these distressed fellow-countrymen of ours."

Funds are coming in at the rate of £3,000 daily for the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the miners in the distressed coalfields. The largest contribution so far is that of Mr. F. K. Kielberg, the chairman of the Anglo-Danish Society, who is the managing director of United Molasses.

The supplementary estimate which will be presented to the House of Commons to-day in order to carry out the Cabinet plan for helping to relieve distress in the mining areas amounts in all to £205,825, which is made up as follows:

Grant in aid of Lord Mayor's fund £150,000.

Transference of unemployed work-people £100,000.

Relief in distressed mining areas in Scotland £20,825.

Unemployment relief works in Royal parks and pleasure gardens £20,000.

CO-OPERATION IN INDUSTRY.

CONTACT BETWEEN MEN AND LEADERS.

REPLIES TO LORD MELCHETT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 18th.

Practically all the organisations of employers have made their replies regarding the agreements reached between Lord Melchett's group of employers and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to promote peace in industry.

Employers who are in touch with the feeling of their colleagues in other industries do not anticipate unqualified acceptance or rejection of all that is contained in the interim report.

It is believed that, in the main, the replies will be found to convey approval of the efforts made to secure a measure of closer co-operation in industry and a desire for joint consultation with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

It is stated that the vast majority of the employers have been far too interested to think of anything like unqualified rejection.

A preliminary conference, of an officially representative character, may be held early in the new year.

THE "BRITANNIC."

NEW WHITE STAR LINER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 18th.

The motor vessel of 27,000 tons being built for the White Star Line at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yard in Belfast will be named the *Britannic*.

The vessel will be used on the Liverpool-New York service.

ITALIAN GENERAL ILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BORGHIERA, Dec. 18th.

Field Marshal Count Luigi Cadorna, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies in the early part of the Great War, is lying gravely ill at Borghiera.

KING'S RESTFUL NIGHT.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

LESS ANXIETY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

The bulletin issued at 11 a.m. states that the King had a restful night, and the slight improvement noted yesterday continues.

To-day's bulletin is regarded as favourable in Palace circles, and there is a more hopeful feeling in the Royal Household, but it is stressed that anxiety must continue for some time. It is emphasised that the progress in the past three days, though definite, has been very slight.

The King's condition after a month's illness continues to justify the continuance of anxiety, and will do so until his reserve of strength has considerably increased. But as the days pass the likelihood decreases that general infection will return and, although other sources of danger exist, that is the greatest. The ebb and flow is likely to continue but the feeling of optimism, although guarded, is increasing.

Tuesday's Bulletin.

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

Long consultations were held by the King's medical advisers at Buckingham Palace to-day, following His Majesty's relapse last night. Sir Stanley Hewett was joined at the Palace by Sir Hugh Rigby and Lord Dawson at about seven o'clock and at 8.10 p.m. the following bulletin was posted:—

"The King has passed a quiet day and the progress noted this morning has continued."

(Signed) STANLEY HEWETT, HUGH RIGBY, LORD DAWSON OF PENN.

It was stated by a most authoritative source that the King to-day had made further slight progress, and that he is now in a somewhat better position than he was thirty-six hours ago.

In Palace circles to-night, the position was regarded with much greater satisfaction and the recent air of restrained optimism has been renewed.

Dr. Howitt and Dr. Woods attended at the Palace to-night and gave His Majesty another application of the Ray Therapy treatment.

Privy Council.

The Counsellors of State will hold a Privy Council on behalf of the King on Friday. They consist of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Doctor Lang, the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailham.

MARK OF ORIGIN FOR TEA.

STRONG OPPOSITION FROM THE TRADE.

EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

Further strong opposition to the application to the Board of Trade for an order requiring a mark of origin on imported tea was offered at the resumption of the inquiry to-day.

Among those who gave evidence for the opposition was the managing director of Lipton's, who said he did not think that such an order would be to the advantage of the country's trade or to the bulk of the British consumers.

Recently, he declared, there had been a more insistent demand for the lower grades of Indian and Ceylon teas, and less demand for the foreign.

A representative of William Wright and Company said it would not be possible to sell tea in Glasgow at 1/4d. per lb. unless it was blended with foreign tea.

The firm of David Lloyd and Piggott's submitted evidence dwelling on the difficulties marketing would make for the distributing and retail trades. Marketing would tend to enhance the price of tea for the poorer classes and open the door to fraud.

After consultation, the committee decided to hear certain evidence in camera and the enquiry was adjourned until January 14th.

UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 18th.

The total number of unemployed on December 10th was 1,320,000. This was 29,000 less than the week before, but 185,000 more than the year before.

BRITAIN'S WAR PENSIONS.

VAST SUMS EXPENDED.

CONTINENTAL GRANTS COMPARED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 18th.

Major Fryer, the Minister of Pensions, in a memorandum states that £360,000,000 will have been expended on pensions by March next. Unemployment among disabled ex-service men, excluding those totally incapacitated, is less than five per cent. of the total number of men pensioners. The war pensions expenditure of the last year ended March 31st amounted to about £60,000,000 and for the current year would total £37,000,000.

A comparison of the aggregate expenditure on war pensions of France, Germany and the United Kingdom for the ten years since November 1918 shows that France has paid £450,000,000, Germany £350,000,000 and the United Kingdom £787,000,000. As to the cost of administration of the total sum so absorbed in the ten years, it was not more than £38,000,000, or 4.2 per cent.

The pensioners number at present about 870,000, making together with their dependent wives and families about 1,500,000 persons.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST ARRESTED.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERARAS, Dec. 18th.

The Bengal Government recently ordered Mr. John W. Johnston, the representative of the League of Anti-Imperialism at the All-India Trade Union Congress to leave India immediately.

Mr. Johnston nevertheless addressed a meeting of the Congress last night. He was arrested and taken to Dhanbad in a motor-car.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD SALES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

The United States Shipping Board has decided to sell 45 of its vessels to the Union Shipbuilding Company, of Baltimore.

They are being sold at the scrap price of \$423,000.

JACKIE COOGAN'S £600 "TURN" IN LONDON.

23-MINUTE PERFORMANCE WITH HIS FATHER.

LONDON, Nov. 18th.

Jackie Coogan's first appearance at the Palladium was an extraordinary proof of the way in which film stars have captured the public imagination.

Jackie, presented with a large mechanical train by the management, played with his new toy in between the shows, and said that he wished the second turn would only last four minutes, so that he could go home and try it on the floor.

Natural And Unspooled.

He is the embodiment of naturalness, utterly unspooled, unconscious of his wealth, and paid 15 dollars a week salary by his family, who declare that they plot all sorts of subterfuges to get the money away from him to keep him poor. They have a system of fines, they say, so that the salary soon disappears.

The Coogan act, "introducing Dad," would seem an amateurish thing were it done by two ordinary people, but the pleasing personality of the boy and the old-time training of the father, once a vaudeville dancer, carried it right over. They first show a series of Jackie's early films with comic captions, and then father and son come on and "rag" each other.

Supporting Father.

"Don't lean on me," says Jackie to his father.

"You've been supporting me for ten years as it is," replies the father and so on.

Both dance. Jackie recites a little poem entitled, "Perishing at the Front," which made some rude person at the back shout "Why Perishing?" Then he reads a letter to his mother. It is as simple as that.

It lasted for twenty-three minutes, and for this, done fourteen times a week, Jackie and father will be paid \$600.

Meanwhile, Jackie is learning the act in German so that, after four weeks in England, he can go and do it in Frankfurt and Berlin.

RUBBER EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

TWO YEARS FIGURES COMPARED.

MALAYA BADLY HIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

Enquiries were made in the House of Commons to-day regarding the effect on the British rubber industry of the Government announcement in the early part of the year that rubber restriction would cease within six months.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, was asked to give comparative figures of the amount and value of crude rubber exported to the United States from Britain and British Colonies between April 1st and September 30th, this year and last.

Sir Philip gave the following figures: From the United Kingdom: 81,787,000 pounds valued at £3,313,000 in 1928, as compared with 42,191,000 pounds valued at £2,190,000 in 1927.

From British Malaya: 280,235,000 pounds valued at £11,815,000 in 1928, as compared with 294,067,000 pounds, valued at £22,235,000 in 1927.

From Ceylon: 32,408,000 pounds valued at £1,525,000 in 1928, as compared with 40,380,000 pounds, valued at £3,043,000 in the corresponding period last year.

PARAGUAY ENROLS VOLUNTEERS.

TROOPS LEAVE FOR FRONTIER.

URGENT CONFERENCES IN PARIS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ASUNCION, Dec. 18th.

Over fifty thousand Paraguayan volunteers have presented themselves for military service, of whom 30,000 have been accepted and enrolled.

Three boatloads of volunteers have left for the northern frontier. A Paris message states that for the first time in history the wireless telephone was used last evening to obtain information to help in settling international differences, when the French Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs conferred with the French Ambassador at Buenos Aires regarding the situation in Bolivia and Paraguay.

He also communicated to the Ambassador the instructions of M. Briand on the subject of the dispute.

Sir Eric Drummond has been conferring with M. Briand on the situation arising out of the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Cconciliation Treaty.

The Sub-Committee of the Pan-American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation has unanimously agreed to an arrangement for a Treaty of conciliation embracing disputes of any kind whatever between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

RADIUM "TRIUMPHS" FOR CANCER.

SUCCESSES ALREADY ACHIEVED.

TOBACCO EXCESS.

The value of radium in the treatment of cancer, and the possibility that excessive smoking may cause the disease, are among the points emphasised in the official report of the International Conference on Cancer, held in London last July.

Professor Archibald Leitch, of the Cancer Hospital, editor of the report, said last night:— "Within a few years the perfection of radium technique has achieved such triumphs in cancer that one is hopeful of its triumphs in the future."

Come To Stay.

"Surgical operations will not be superseded for many years, but radium has come to stay. Already certain cancers such as those of the tongue and mouth are being treated for preference by radium, while others are being treated by radium combined with surgery."

Professor Ewing, of New York, discussing irritants that may cause cancer, is quoted in the report as saying:—

"A similar slowly progressive action is probably at work in the cases of leucoplakia (a kind of tongue inflammation) following excessive use of tobacco, since the whole buccal mucosa (lining of the cheek) may develop successive cancers long after the victim abandons the tobacco habit."

Professor Ewing considers that one will hardly err in accepting the conclusion of the older clinicians that cancer of the mouth would disappear if tobacco, bad teeth and venereal disease could be eliminated.

One paper read at the conference is thought to have finally disposed of the idea that members of the Jewish race are less prone to cancer than other people.

R.A.F. PLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

AFGHANISTAN OUTBREAK.

BRITISH RESIDENTS SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18th.

The rebels are reported to have seized two forts overlooking Kabul which are filled with large quantities of arms and ammunition. They are awaiting reinforcements to press their attack.

A Royal Air Force plane, engaged in an attempt to establish communication with the British Legation with a view to possible evacuation of British and Indian women and children, was shot in the radiator and compelled to make a forced landing. The Kurram Khyber authorities are making efforts to send assistance, but the exact locality of the landing and the fate of the pilot and observer is unknown.

Communications improved. Intermittent telegraphic communication is maintained from Kabul via Quetta and Kandahar, but communication between the telegraph office and the Legation, which is at some distance from the city, is not at present feasible.

Kabul-Quetta telegraphic communications have improved and numerous messages have been delivered from the Legation. Related messages to India are also coming in.

A reassuring telegram has been received from the two Royal Air Force aviators who were forced down near Kabul stating "Safe and well."

Afghan Account.

LONDON, Dec. 18th.

The Afghan Legation gives out reassuring news concerning the troubles in Kabul, stating that it has received a telegram from the Afghan capital dated to-day, bearing out its recent statement on the real state of affairs.

An official communiqué has been issued in which it is stated that the trouble began when approximately four hundred brigands led by Bad Chasa Quau attacked a suburb of Kabul on December 10th.

A large number of Government forces were hurried to the centre of the disturbance and engagement between the sides lasted a few hours, after which the leaders of the brigand band were either killed or captured.

The raid was easily repulsed by the Government troops and the situation in Kabul is now very quiet. The Eastern Province and Jalalabad are also normal.

Gratifying news has also been received from Peshawar. *Reuter's* correspondent cabling that all is well at the British Legation in Kabul, communication having been re-established by aeroplane.

THE OUTLAWING OF BEARDS.

OMSK AND THE BARBERS.

Moscow, Nov. 13th.

Peter the Great,

STAMP DUTY PETITION.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

17. That the proposed legislation will fundamentally affect the proprietary interest of shareholders. It will prevent such shareholders from exercising their vested and legitimate rights of dealing with their own properties in the way they please. It will, in short, entail consequences on shares which can fairly be described as revolutionary in their effect and disastrous in their operation. And it will, finally, necessitate the creation by the Executive, for the purpose of carrying out its provisions, of two entirely new, privileged and arbitrary classes of persons, i.e., "Authorized Bankers" and "Authorized Dealers."

18. That, entirely apart from, and irrespective of, the practical difficulties referred to above, Your Petitioners humbly but earnestly submit that such legislation cannot be supported unless an overwhelming case of necessity, and in the interests of the well-being of the community as a whole, could be made out by the Government. Your Petitioners humbly submit that mere evasion of Duties which cannot constitute such a case, for it should be the duty of the Government to devise some means, in accordance with constitutional principles, to prevent such evasion, without resorting to the simple but unfair expedient of punishing the innocent with the guilty.

19. That Your Petitioners submit that, in fact and in truth, there is no substantial evasion of Duties in either case, and beg leave to deal with each case in turn.

20. Estate Duties.

(1) That Shares belonging to a deceased person, which were his at the time of his death, and although accompanied by blank transfers signed before his death, do not constitute "property of which the deceased was at the time of his death competent to dispose" and are liable as such to Estate (Estate Duty Ordinance, 1915, section 5 (1) (a)).

(2) That whatever might have been the practice in the past, Your Petitioners understand that the practice is, and has for some time been, for the Estate Duty Commissioner to notify all the local companies of the death of any person, representation to whose estate is being applied for.

(3) That in any case such a practice could easily be introduced. Under such a practice, on receipt of such a notification, the company concerned would inform the Estate Duty Commissioner of any transfers which had already taken place, and such company would hold up any application for transfer sent in subsequent to the notification, until the Estate Duty Commissioner had been communicated with and his sanction had been obtained.

Existing Safeguards.

(4) That Your Petitioners understand that the following cases are merely examples of numerous similar cases within the experience of local legal practitioners:

(a) A well-known Chinese gentleman, a few months prior to his death, took out from his bank some "Union" shares which he sold to meet some business obligations. The purchaser took possession of the scrips and blank transfers, but did not send them to the Company for registration, until some time after the seller's death. What happened? The transfer was held up: it was only after the Estate Duty Commissioner had been completely satisfied by the clearest evidence of the bona fide sale prior to the seller's death, and that the shares were accordingly not liable to duty, that the purchaser could perfect his registration.

(b) Another Chinese gentleman, who had purchased certain shares and had them transferred to his name, sold them years before his death. He died insolvent. There was no "estate" to be administered, and no application for legal representation to his estate was necessary. Before the true owner could effect the necessary transfer, the Estate Duty Commissioner had to be similarly satisfied.

(c) Having regard to such safeguards Your Petitioners submit that evasion of Estate Duty must be rare. If any evasion still exists, it must, it is conceived, be confined to the cases where the death is unknown to the Estate Duty Commissioner, and the estate consists of property of such a nature that, as a matter of practical necessity, no application for legal representation need be made. Cases of this kind would probably be few and negligible. Moreover, even as regards such cases, and, indeed, other possible cases of evasion,

a cogent answer to the suggested desperate remedy is as follows:

(a) If the death takes place in Hong Kong, the Government should experience no difficulty in ascertaining such a death and acting on it; on the fair assumption that there is businesslike co-operation between the Estate Duty Department and the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

(b) In any event the Bill can be no more efficacious in preventing cases of willful evasion, since care would naturally be taken to get the person to sign the blank transfer before his death, and to obtain due registration under the suggested provisions. Indeed, in the realm of criminology, forging the deceased's signature to a transfer for the purpose of evading duty is of course not unknown.

(c) That application for legal representation involves the making of an oath or affirmation, verifying the account which has to be filed with the Estate Duty Commissioner, and in which is set out "all the property in respect of which Estate Duty is payable upon the death of the deceased" (Estate Duty Ordinance 1915, Section 10); and a false declaration renders the person making the same liable to the severe sanction of the law of perjury. Moreover, heavy penalties are imposed by the Ordinance for "inter-meddling" (Section 19); and for delay in lodging the account with the Estate Duty Commissioner (Section 12).

(7) That Your Petitioners submit that the existing law should therefore furnish a sufficient deterrent to evasion. Your Petitioners venture to suggest that if it is not effective in stopping evasion in toto, it is because, human nature being what it is, no law can wholly prevent crime in its entirety.

(8) That having made their humble submissions that the proposed legislation cannot be justified by the plea of preventing the evasion of Duties, even if such evasion in fact exists, but that, in practice, there is, and can be, no substantial evasion of Estate Duties, Your Petitioners beg leave to deal with the other avowed object of the Bill, namely the prevention of the evasion of Stamp Duties.

21. Stamp Duties.

(1) That Your Petitioners respectfully contend that there can be no question of "evasion" unless there is some subsisting legal liability which is being evaded.

(2) That the Stamp Duty Ordinance 1921, Section 59 (1) provides:

"Where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, on sale consists of any shares or marketable securities, the conveyance is to be charged with ad valorem duty in respect of the value of the shares or securities on the day of the date of such conveyance."

(3) That Heading 40 of the Schedule to the Ordinance says:

"(1) Transfer of shares 20 cents for every \$100 or part thereof the value of the shares on the date of stamping. Period within which the instrument must be stamped: Before delivery by the broker."

(4) That in their preliminary objections Your Petitioners have already submitted that a transfer of shares is not legally complete until the same has been registered with the Company, and that the practice of dealing in shares by means of blank transfers, and without completing the transfers, is of historic origin, and is well-known and well-established. The stamp on the transfer is payable in respect of the complete "conveyance"; not in respect of any intermediate dealings with the mere right of ultimately calling for the completion of the transfer by the ultimate purchaser or other party entitled, e.g. a mortgagee.

English Practice.

(5) That this is the position recognised and acted upon in England is shown by the following quotation:

"The transfer, in the case of a purchase on a Stock Exchange, contains the price payable by the ultimate purchaser. Where the transaction has passed through intermediate purchasers, this price may differ from that to be received by the transferor, and a note to this effect is to be found upon most forms of transfer used by

stock-brokers. Where this form of transfer is used, the transferor is bound by custom to execute the transfer notwithstanding the difference in price (Halbury's Laws of England, Volume 27, page 548).

(6) That Your Petitioners venture to assert that this practice was not unknown to the Government of Hong Kong as is shown by clause 15 of the learned Attorney-General's observations in the "Objects and Reasons" annexed to the original Stamp Bill 1921, which is as follows:

"Clause 29 is an attempt to deal with the problem of blank transfers, i.e., transfers of shares executed by the registered owner in which the name of the transferee is left blank. These transfers pass to successive purchasers before finally coming to be registered and thus many transfers escape paying duty. The question of making all blank transfers illegal was considered but it was thought that such a prohibition would interfere unduly with a common practice which has been found to be useful and convenient. Blank transfers are therefore not made illegal, but an inducement to prompt registration of transfers is offered, or, perhaps it should be said, a penalty is placed on late registrations."

(7) That Your Petitioners beg leave to observe, parenthetically, that they could see no appreciable difference in effect between the "prohibition" of a practice, and a statutory enactment containing requirements which render the continuance of such a practice impossible from the point of view of everyday business transactions, and that the proposed legislation will undoubtedly have the latter effect upon the practice of Blank Transfer, which was recognised by the Government's authoritative spokesmen as a "common practice" which has been found to be useful and convenient, and in regard to which the same spokesmen expressed the Government's laudable desire not to "unduly interfere with."

(8) That, in regard to the old clause 29, Your Petitioners desire respectfully to refer to the opinion of the late Mr. A. G. Stephen thereon Legislative Council on the 25th April, 1921, as follows:

"Hon. Mr. Stephen: Am I in order in referring to clause 29? I think the clause unfavorable and it has been widely abandoned." (Hansard 1921, page 51).

(9) That the amount of duty payable on "Share Contract Note," which was introduced by clause 27 of the said old Stamp Bill, and which was entirely new to Hong Kong, was \$200 for all amounts up to \$10,000 and \$5.00 for all amounts above that figure.

(10) That the underlying idea of the old clause 29 dealing with Blank Transfer, above referred to, is the same as the new proposed legislation. The old clause, after due consideration of representations made, was dropped in its entirety by the Government. At the same time the duty payable for "Share Contract Note" was raised to a maximum of \$100 (double of the original amount) varying with the amount of the consideration.

Government "Compensation."

(11) That it is therefore clear that the increased duty on "share contract note" (from \$5.00 to \$10.00) was introduced to "compensate" the Government for the "escape" of Duties in respect of uncompleted transfers. Indeed, the position was officially stated to be the position by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Claud Severn, who stated in Council: "... we have raised the rate on share contract notes, at the instance of the brokers themselves. It is an expression of their great relief in getting rid of this section" (i.e. old clause 29).

Your Petitioners submit, on the ground alone, that it would be unfair for the Government to proceed with the proposed Bill.

(12) That Your Petitioners submit that the "Share Contract Duty" raised by the amended Bill of 1921 from \$5.00 to the maximum of \$10.00, is payable in respect of every sale; it is, in essence, a "levy" on every "transfer" in the popular sense of the word.

(13) That having regard, therefore, to the well-known system of blank transfer, and to the history of the Hong Kong legislation indicated above, Your Petitioners submit that there is, and can be, no possible question of evading Stamp Duties.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S MID-WEEK GAMES.

The following are the results of yesterday's games in the Mid-week League:

Lam Long Wan 6 Hung Kui School 0
China Athletic 3 Ewo Chinese 0
South China 2 P.W.D. Chinese 0

League Table To Date.

Club	P	W	D	L	Pts.
China Athletic	10	8	1	1	17
South China	9	6	1	2	13
Lam Long Wan	10	5	3	2	12
P.W.D. Chinese	10	3	3	4	9
Ewo Chinese	10	3	2	5	8
H.K. Police	10	3	1	6	7
Hung Kui School	9	1	0	8	2

South China v. P.W.D. Chinese.

South China entertained P.W.D. in the mid-week league yesterday, and had no difficulty in annexing both points. P.W.D. were very active in the early part of the game but South China defended strongly and Chan Hing Chow played a polished game in goal, one full length save from Chu Ping Fai being particularly clever.

Half-time: South China 0; P.W.D. 0.

The home team re-started in aggressive style, and soon opened their account through Yau Ting Wah. Play improved and became very interesting, with P.W.D. striving hard for an equaliser. The home defence held out, however, and five minutes from the close a clever movement, in which all the South China forwards participated, led to Lo Chai Wan finding the net with a well directed shot.

Result: South China 2; P.W.D. 0.

Referee: Pte. Farmworth, The Queen's Regiment.

Chinese Athletic v. Ewo.

Playing before a large crowd of Chinese "fans" these teams put up a fast and interesting display, victory going to the Athletic by three goals to nil. The result somewhat flatters the winners, for Ewo did a considerable share of the attacking, and Athletic were never able to slacken up. A miskick by an Ewo defender let in Wong Hing Cheung whose centre led to a mix up in the Ewo goal mouth. A faulty clearance gave Leung Tat Wing possession, and the centre forward scored with a quick drive which took the Ewo goalie by surprise.

Ewo retaliated but shortly before the interval Athletic came back, and the Ewo goal had a series of marvellous escapes.

Half-time: Chinese Athletic 1; Ewo 0.

Play continued fast and even, but Athletic were the superior finishers, and in Leung Tat Wing they possessed a centre forward of real ability. This player was indirectly responsible for the second goal which was scored by Kit Sang, and following a hot Athletic attack the former put his side three up with a clever first time effort.

Result: Chinese Athletic 3; Ewo 0.

Referee: Lieut. Corpl. Grievé, 2nd K.O.S.B.

Lam Long Wan v. Hung Kui School.

Played at Happy Valley yesterday this match resulted in an easy win for Lam Long Wan by six goals to nil. The School were completely outplayed throughout, and, but for a good display by their diminutive goalkeeper, defeat would have been still heavier. Play was only in progress a few minutes when Yeung Po opened the scoring from a corner kick off. Before the interval further points were added by Yeung Po and Ho Kar Kwon.

Half-time: Lam Long Wan 4; Hung Kui School 0.

The School broke away and attacked for a spell after the change over, but were soon forced back, and a further goal was contributed by Chan Yun Kwei as the result of a smart solo effort. There was little of interest in the closing stages, Lo Chi Yin scored the sixth goal.

Result: Lam Long Wan 6; Hung Kui School 0.

Referee: Pte. Lamb, R.A.M.C.

HOCKEY.

UNIVERSITY BEAT Y.M.C.A.

The University 1st defeated the Y.M.C.A. "A" in an interesting hockey match at King's Park on Tuesday by 6 clear goals.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT STAND.

BRILLIANT SECOND WICKET PARTNERSHIP.

RYDER'S FINE HITTING.

(THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 19th.

A crowd of 2,000 were present to see Australia continue her uphill fight this morning in brilliant weather. Woodfull (17) and Hendry (91), the overnight not outs, showed some excellent batting against a steady attack. Hendry reached his 50 in 88 minutes and later put up the 100 with a single, when Chapman misfielded the ball. This was when the innings had been in progress for 123 minutes. Just before Woodfull put up a ball over Geary's head—almost a chance—Hendry reached his 50 in 138 minutes. The interval was taken with the score at 123 for 1; Woodfull being 62 and Hendry 68.

Great Partnership.

Hendry reached his hundred soon after lunch, his first century in Test Match cricket, made in 202 minutes, and 20 minutes later 200 was put up on the board. Woodfull, who was placing them cleverly to leg and showing a fine defence, reached his hundred after 238 minutes, and the pair together had achieved the second highest second-wicket partnership in the history of the Test Matches. Soon afterwards Hendry was out in trying to turn a ball to leg. His splendid innings, in the course of which he hit seven 4's, had lasted for 333 minutes.

Kippax then joined Woodfull, and the total stood at 293 when the tea interval was taken. At this point Woodfull had scored 109 and Kippax 4. After tea the crowd, which had swelled to 14,000, saw Woodfull run out when he had only added two runs to his score. Woodfull called for a run, but Kippax refused and sent him back just too late. He had shown a magnificent defence throughout the 258 minutes of his innings, in the course of which he hit six 4's. Kippax soon fell a victim to Tate, but Ryder indulged in some powerful hitting of the "tender" bowlers on the side. He made 50 in 36 minutes and had raised his score to 77 before the close of play. Australia are thus left only 44 runs behind with four wickets down in their second innings.

Australia—1st Innings.

Player	Runs	Wickets
W. M. Woodfull, l.b.w. b	68	
Geary	27	
V. Y. Richardson, b Larwood	9	
A. F. Kippax, b Geary	5	
W. H. Ponsford, retired hurt	5	
H. L. Hendry, b Geary	37	
J. S. Ryder, l.b.w. b Geary	25	
O. E. Nodding, b Larwood	8	
W. A. Oldfield, not out	41	
C. V. Grimmett, run out	9	
D. J. B. Blackie, b Geary	8	
H. Ironmonger, c Duckworth, b Larwood	1	
Extras	15	
Total	253	

Fall of the wickets:—
1/51; 2/65; 3/75; 4/152; 5/153;
6/171; 7/192; 8/222; 9/251; 10/253.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Player	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	24.2	4	77	3
Tate	21	2	29	0
White	30	10	70	0
Geary	19	5	35	5
Hammond	5	0	18	0

England—1st Innings.

Player	Runs	Wickets
Holmes, c Oldfield, b Grimmett	40	
Sutcliffe, c Hendry, b Tronmøller	11	
Hammond, b Ironmonger	28	
D. R. Jardine, run out	28	
Hendren, c Richardson, b Blackie	74	
A. P. F. Chapman, c Ryder, b Blackie	20	
Larwood, c Ryder, b Grimmett	43	
Geary, l.b.w. b Blackie	23	
Tate, l.b.w. b Blackie	23	
Duckworth, not out	39	
J. C. White, st. Oldfield, b Hendry	29	
Extras	10	
Total	636	

Fall of the wickets:—
1/37; 2/65; 3/148; 4/283; 5/241;
6/432; 7/498; 8/523; 9/589; 10/636.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Player	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nothing	42	15	60	0
Grimmett	64	14	101	2
Ironmonger	68	21	142	4
Hendry	59	10	148	4
Blackie	23.1	4	52	0
Ryder	11	3	23	0
Kippax	6	3	11	0

Australia—2nd Innings.

Player	Runs	Wickets
W. M. Woodfull, run out	111	
V. Y. Richardson, c Hendry, b Tate	102	
H. L. Hendry, l.b.w. b Tate	112	
A. F. Kippax, l.b.w. b Tate	10	
S. J. Ryder, not out	77	
O. E. Nodding, not out	30	
Extras	9	
Total (for 4 wickets)	339	

Fall of the wickets:—
1/0; 2/215; 3/224; 4/240.

CRICKET.

VARSITY 2ND XI. v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Varsity 2nd XI. in a League match, against the I.R.C. on Saturday, at 3 p.m. sharp at Sokunpoo, Causeway Bay:

F. Hiptoola (Capt.), Dr. M. B. Osman, A. Baker, A. Chan Fook, A. B. Suliman, H. T. Bama, G. E. Yeoh, F. Fernando, D. Rai, C. Candlish, and H. E. Adams.
Scorer: Otani.

H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C.

On C.R.C. ground on Saturday at 2 p.m.:

H.K.C.C.—H. R. B. Hancock (Capt.), J. L. Bonnar, A. O. I. Bowker, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, W. Hayward, O. Moor, H. Owen Hughes, T. E. Pearse, H. V. Parker, Rev. E. K. Quick, and C. D. Wake.

H.K.C.C. 2ND XI. v. K.C.C. 2ND XI.

On H.K.C.C. ground on Saturday, December 22nd, at 3 p.m.:

H.K.C.C.—E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), H. J. Armstrong, T. L. Christie, G. E. Dinnet, E. R. Ducht, A. N. Evans, C. P. James, G. P. Lammer, A. Reid, W. K. Tait, and E. R. West.

I.R.C. 2ND XI. v. UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

The following have been selected to represent the I.R.C. in the above League match on Saturday on the I.R.C. Ground at 2 p.m. sharp:

Sirdar Khan (Captain), M. P. Madar, A. S. Sufiadi, N. M. B. Kitchell, A. M. Rumjahn, J. M. A. Ramjahn, B. Nazarin, A. B. Sufiadi, D. Mohamed, A. Butt, M. R. Abbas and Reserve: F. M. Arculli.

VOUNTIERS' MATCHES.

The following teams will represent the Volunteer in matches as below on Sunday, December 23rd:—
1st XI. v. Royal Navy on Navy Ground at King's Park at 1.30 p.m. sharp:—A. V. H. Howard (Captain), H. Owen Hughes, H. V. Parker, A. Reid, O. S. Moor, E. C. Fincher, G. A. V. Hall, S. Jax, H. L. F. Ewin, R. H. D. Wade, V. G. L. G. Team v. C.R.C. on C.R.C. Ground at 2 p.m. sharp:—E. J. R. Mitchell (Captain), S. J. Jordana, R. M. Davies, J. A. Summers, E. R. West, G. E. R. Divett, V. W. L. Stanion, H. T. Buxton, S. C. Banks, J. J. Hirst, E. Zimmern.

CRICKET LAWS.

IS THERE NEED FOR REVISION?

[BY P. F. WARNER.]

The heavy scoring last summer in first-class cricket—414 centuries were made—has led to a discussion as to whether the laws of cricket, and especially that relating to l.b.w., should be altered or not.

I have received much correspondence on the subject, and I have had conversations with cricketers of all generations, and with umpires and groundsmen, and after careful thought, and viewing our national and imperial game from every angle, the only changes I should make are that a batsman should be given out l.b.w. to a ball pitched on the wicket and which was not sufficiently nicked with the bat to have missed the stumps, and that the words "or any part of the ball" should be added after the word "ball," to the present law (24) relating to l.b.w., which runs:

"Or, if with any part of his person he stops the ball, which, in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket and would have hit it."

Such an alteration would seem unnecessary, but an umpire has known to give a batsman not out because "a part of the ball pitched off the wicket."

The game is good enough as it is; it is the turf on which that game is played that is in need of reform.

Top-Dressing Evil.

Wickets are over-prepared. The top-dressing which is used on most grounds takes all the life out of them, and even after rain and a hot sun one seldom sees a really sticky wicket. The wicket is more, I say, slow and easy after rain; the old "glue-pot" is practically never seen.

No one advocates a return to the dangerous wicket, but surely a happy mean is to be found; and discussion concentrated on the over-preparation of wickets and the laws of the game, with the exceptions mentioned above, left alone.

The high scoring is due to (1) the super-excellence of the wickets, (2) the enormous amount of cricket played, with the natural result that the bowlers become worn out, (3) the general improvement in batting, and (4) the deterioration, as a whole, of bowling, due to 2.

(Continued on next column.)

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

CAPITAL ENTRIES RECEIVED.

GOOD SPORT ASSURED.

[By EARLY BIRD.]

Steeplechasing is being resumed in earnest at Kwant Racecourse on Saturday afternoon when five very interesting events are down for decision. The first race will commence at 3 p.m. sharp and as there are 32 entries in the Christmas Maidens which is the curtain raiser there is sure to be an interesting contest as there are some handy customers in this event if they go to the post. I hear Mr. Bjuke will be sending his nomination Solitaire down from Canton for this race and although it is early to predict he will win he is going to take a lot of beating after his performances at the last meeting. My Lady is also a

YACHTING.

ARMY BEATS THE NAVY.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S RACES.

In yesterday's sailing race the Army beat the Navy by 194 points to 118. The Army consolidated their position in the morning race by annexing 56 points to the 49 of the Senior Service. In the afternoon the Sailors managed to get one point ahead—68 to 63. The teams changed boats after the morning race.

The Morning Race.

The course in the morning's race was:—1, Lyemun Beacon (P); 2, Cust Rock Buoy (S); 3, Channel Rock (S).

The preparatory gun was at 11.10 a.m. and the starting gun five minutes later.

NAVY TEAM.

	No.	Pts.
1.1	4	11
Y.2	6	7
Y.3	3	10
Y.4	9	12
Y.5	8	6
G.2	12	3
G.3	D.N.F.	—
	49	

ARMY TEAM.

	No.	Pts.
1.3	7	8
Y.1	6	9
Y.2	2	13
Y.3	1	15
Y.4	10	5
G.1	11	4
G.3	13	2
	58	

The Afternoon Race.

In the afternoon race the course was:—1, Channel Rock (P); 2, Kowloon Rock (S); 3, Channel Rock (S); 4, Cust Rock Buoy (P).

The preparatory gun was at 3.10 p.m. and the starting gun at 3.15 p.m.

The results were:—

NAVY TEAM.

	No.	Pts.
1.3	8	9
Y.1	2	15
Y.2	6	11
Y.3	4	13
Y.4	12	5
G.1	14	3
G.3	10	1
Y.6	5	12
	68	

Morning Race

40

Total 118

ARMY TEAM.

	No.	Pts.
1.1	7	10
Y.2	9	8
Y.4	1	17
Y.6	3	14
Y.8	15	2
G.2	10	7
G.6	11	6
G.4	13	4
	68	

Morning Race

56

Total 124

NEWSPAPER TRUSTS.

EFFECT OF COMBINES ON THE BRITISH PRESS.

In its current issue the *Economist* publishes an extremely interesting article on the contemporary British Press and the consequences of the present rivalry between various interests in bringing newspaper properties under one control.

The article traces this development of a "trustified" Press from the death of Lord Northcliffe in 1922, and thus comments upon the facts:

"Unlike the founder of the *Daily Mail*, who had something of an artist's love for the productions of his restless genius, the post-war controllers of the greatest Press combines appear to have aimed partly at 'power', but, predominantly at commercial profit. With a few notable exceptions the British Press consists no longer of 'organs of opinion.' If its direct influence on public policy and thought is small—as we believe it to be—one reason is that the men who have obtained the largest measure of control over this powerful weapon have to a very large extent been mastered by the colossalities they have created and have been compelled to give first heed to commercial considerations rather than the advancement of any moral or political purpose."

The Reader's Feelings.

"To the readers of a quarter of a century ago the daily newspaper of his choice had the intimate quality of a personality. It is a quality unsensed to-day by the reader, who inevitably feels—he never so securely registered—that he is but a cipher in the seven-figure 'net sales' certificate whereby one unit of a combine's 'multiple' Press seeks to expand its advertisement revenue."

(Continued on next column.)

GOLF.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

ADAMSON CUP—DECEMBER 17th-18th.

J. H. Stewart 99-24=75 qualifies. Other scores: F. E. Booker 99-10=79; C. H. McLeod 96-14=83; J. Stewart 96-15=84.

Adamson Cup 1929 will be played for on first Friday in each month and following 11 days except in March and August when the competition will start on the second Friday in the month.

Fixtures at Fanling for 1929 include New Year meeting, December 31st, 1928, to January 2nd; Junior Championship qualifying round January 6th; Captain's Cup January 5th and 6th.

BOXING IN SHANGHAI.

JOE HALL MATCHED FOR 20 ROUND FIGHT.

WINNER TO MEET CORPL. DUNCAN.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19th.

Shanghai boxing fans are looking forward to a boxing event announced by Jerry Morgan, matchmaker of the International Sporting Club, on which thousands of dollars will be wagered. The bout will be over the 20 round route and will be between Pedro Campo, of Manila, and Joe Hall, the Buffalo Bison.

The fight will be the first 20-round event ever to be staged in Shanghai and will probably draw a record house. The boys met recently in a 10-round go, Campo winning. The Manila boy won the fight by a comfortable margin but Hall was not in condition.

Hall declared to the *United Press* that he will insist on a winner-take-all basis, so confident is he that he can defeat the Filipino.

On the other hand, Pedro, in conversation with the writer, not only agreed to fight on the basis proposed by Hall but declared he will put up \$1,000 as a side bet.

If he does the bet will be quickly covered by Hall's admirers. Hall is not popular here but patrons of the fights are of the opinion that he is all there as a scrapper.

The Hall-Duncan Fight.

Hall won the plaudits of some hundreds of American fans in his recent fight with Corporal Donald Duncan, undefeated welterweight champion of China. Hall was given a draw.

The fight went the full 15 rounds and in the eighth and last rounds Duncan was groggy from a succession of rights to the jaw. In the final round Hall, permitted Duncan to fall into a clinch.

Duncan is now in Japan but will be re-matched with Hall or Campo upon his return. Campo was recently defeated by the Royal Marine corporal.

Other Champions.

The Hall-Campo 20-rounder has been set for December 30th.

Young Harry Wills, who came up from Manila with Campo and Hall, has not done so well here, although he was given a raw deal in one fight. Wills has fought four fights, and lost the decision in three.

Glenn Huckaby, an American marine, handed him a decisive lacing in one fight. Jock Creighton, of the British garrison, also defeated him, as did Pedro Campo. Wills, however, beat Joe Sacramento, lightweight champion of China. Joe injured his right hand in the fifth round of the fight.

In Campo's latest fight he drew with Sammy Braunstein, another American marine. The fight went ten rounds, and ended in a draw. It was a just decision.

The big surprise of the last fight card came in the special event when Young Gonzalo, one-time champion around these parts and who hails from Manila, knocked out Eddie Drake, of the American marines. *United Press.*

"While the developments we have traced are the inevitable result of modern methods of newspaper production, nevertheless, from the aspect of the public interest, there is little in the development of the Press combines to admire and much to regret. Alike in the competitive antics of some of our noisiest dailies and weeklies, in the frank avowal of Mr. Harrison that he buys journals to find a market for paper, and in the manner in which the Berrys and Lord Rothermere have bought up to-day a Liberal, to-morrow a Tory, newspaper, there is an underlying cynicism which is repugnant to the best traditions of British journalism; tends to give colour to the belief that democracy is 'up against' a solidly hostile 'Capitalist Press,' and undoubtedly weakens the influence of the newspaper as a factor in the formation of right opinion."

THE YERMAKOFKA.

WHERE MOSCOW'S FLOTSAM AND JETSAM TAKE REFUGE.

BETTER UNDER SOVIET THAN IN CZAR'S TIME.

Moscow, December 2nd.

Maxim Gorki, when he wrote his drama of Hell on earth, "The Lower Depths," did not exaggerate. Your correspondent has just spent an evening in the Yermakofka, one of the world's most awful sights, among human derelicts as pitiful and as hopeless as those who move through Gorki's play.

It is like a human offal heap: five floors crowded by about 1,700 wrecks, men and women and children—cripples, beggars, thieves, old prostitutes, drug addicts, sex perverts, deserted wives, just poverty-stricken unemployed.

The Last Refuge.

The Yermakofka is the last refuge of the homeless in the new Russian capital, where for 15 kopeks they can obtain a bed for the night in one of the overcrowded, evil-smelling barracks of misery. The Yermakofka is the last refuge, too, of those who shun the law and their fellow-men. It is the one place where they need show no documents, where they are not asked even their names. Only rarely and under extreme provocation does the police come to this place—the public is better served by giving these persons a bed for the night than by forcing them to prow through the streets.

Heritage of Czarism.

The house is a heritage of the days of Czarism, and must not be held against the Soviet regime. On the contrary, it is cleaner, more humane, more intelligently conducted than it was in the old days. The derelicts to whose use it is dedicated are of the type whom no change in government or in economic structure can possibly help—the dregs of the teeming city population.

Officially the house is called "Dom Nochiyeys"—House for a Night, lodging—but to the people it is still known by the name of the millionaire who built it, M. Yermakoff. There are five more such institutions in Moscow, the six together accommodating about four thousand lodgers. With the enormous drift of peasants to the city, however, the space is inadequate, and hundreds are turned away every night to sleep in hallways or to wander through the streets. Early this spring a new night lodging will be opened, as large as the Yermakofka but a startling contrast to it, being fitted with some sanitation and comfort is possible despite the unfavourable circumstances.

The Women.

Of the 1,700 for whom there is room in the Yermakofka about 350 are women, several dozens of them with infants at their breasts. The writer went from room to room among these women—haggard creatures, too hopeless to be ashamed of their dishevelled condition, stretched half-nude among their rags, many of them drunk, even more of them diseased. There are young girls and gray-haired women, a good many of them familiar to Moscow residents as beggars who haunt the main streets during the day.

Even the infants crawling over their mothers seem incapable of smiling in this house of horrors. Who are these mothers? The administration of the Yermakofka can answer the question only for the few who have been sent by the trade-unions. The rest are nameless, merely passing through the city for a night perhaps with only the 15 kopeks for a bed here, perhaps driven out by their husbands or families, perhaps seeking the awful protection of this house for fear of the law.

DUTIES OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

NEED FOR IMPROVED METHODS.

In a lecture delivered before the Incorporated Accountants' Students' Society of London on "The Accountant as an Administrator," Mr. Thomas Haworth said that attention had recently been drawn to balance-sheet deficiencies, and there seemed to him to be an equally strong case against the usual form of revenue account. It was often crude and uninformative, but its biggest fault was that it was an omnibus-account in which many different viewpoints were inextricably mixed up.

The accounting officer might well consider whether accounts in such form could not be improved, and practising accountants might also with advantage get away from the traditional form of presentation in favour of alternative methods which dealt with live and up-to-date information. The accounting officer was without doubt the auditor of the organization, i.e., the internal auditor. It was his duty to see

Efficient Medical Department.

In the basement of the house is a medical department, an innovation since the Bolshevik revolution. It is clean and apparently efficiently run. No one is forced to accept medical attendance, but all are encouraged to submit to an examination. From two to three hundred pass through this clinic daily, receiving advice, being sent to hospitals when necessary.

The principal task of this department, however, is to help the mothers and children who come to this institution. Soap, bathtubs and linen are distributed free of charge for babies and special arrangements are made to take care of prospective mothers.

The Men's Barracks.

The writer then went through the men's barracks, floor after floor of half-human wrecks, some resentful of the intrusion and shouting obscenities, others too disinterested in anything to care. One room is set aside for the deformed—men without arms, without legs, blind, hunch-backed, paralytics, lying on the hard beds in the grotesque postures necessitated by their deformities. Another room is given over to "hooligans"—many of them were boys—the thieves, pickpockets, hunted creatures.

As far as possible the administration separates those who are driven to this place merely by poverty from the physically and morally deformed. While no questions are asked, the officials are sufficiently familiar with the types of this derelict humanity to classify and segregate them by their looks.

The beds are simple metal cots, with a strip of hard leather and under it a thin mattress as the only fittings. Those able to pay 20 or 30 kopeks are put into rooms that are a little more quiet and less crowded.

Some of the lodgers, upon recommendation of their trade-unions, remain for two weeks at a stretch. The rest must obtain their bed anew every night by standing in line. Beginning at six in the evening until midnight these lines around the building are under the eyes of mounted police. Almost every night from 150 to 200 are turned away. By 8 in the morning all but the two weeks' tenants must leave.

Antiseptics.

The beds are sprayed with antiseptics every day, and the rooms are cleaned several times a week. But despite these efforts, the place is grimy, the corridors slippery with slime. The best efforts of the administration are helpless against the nightly invasion of dirty and diseased humanity.

According to popular rumour a number of members of the former bourgeoisie have been reduced to living in the Yermakofka. One balding old woman was pointed out to the correspondent as the former owner of large estate in Crimea. Such stories, however, must always be accepted with a large dose of scepticism. *United Press.*

that the authorities conferred upon the various officers were not exceeded. The difficulty with most organizations was the absence of proper orders and instructions. Examples of such orders and instructions were brought forward and commented upon, and it was shown that the same method could be applied to the wider sphere of management control just as freely and simply as to the financial control.

The question of the valuation of stock-in-trade was a matter upon which accountants generally should take added responsibilities. Dealing with the various problems relating to the keeping of technical records, and as to how far that could be regarded as coming under the control of the accounting officer, Mr. Thomas stressed the point that the accounting officer should have these records under his control if economy in the keeping of records were to be obtained. Very often there was complete lack of co-operation and co-ordination between the executive act on the one hand and record on the other. Where there was no order in the production it was impossible to expect simple and economical forms of record.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE GIVING.

MRS. SOUTHERN'S ADVICE TO BROWNIES.

The annual prize giving of the Victoria British School, Causeway Bay, was held yesterday morning. Mrs. Southern kindly consented to distribute the prizes and in her speech addressed herself particularly to the Brownies. The headmistress's report shows that a very good year's work has been done. A large number of parents and other friends of the school attended the ceremony including Mr. A. E. Wood, Director of Education, and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools.

A series of delightful little plays was given by the pupils of the various classes, in which all the actors did great credit to themselves and their teachers. Miss M. J. Stuart was responsible for designing and making the very pretty costumes and settings.

The Annual Report.

In the annual report Mrs. E. M. Clark, the headmistress said:—The attendance since March has been satisfactory. Owing to an epidemic of whooping cough the attendance in January and February was very poor. The number on the Roll during the year was 58, as compared with 54 last year. After reviewing the work of the junior classes Mrs. Clark said that Class 7 has worked well throughout the year. All the pupils of this Class have passed their examination and will be transferred to the Central British School after Xmas.

Gifts To The School.

There have been several informal parties during the year—on the occasion of Mrs. Watt's farewell on "May Day" when Betty Longbottom was chosen queen—on Empire Day and on Halloween. The school has received gifts from friends, among them pot plants, a Christmas tree, a ping-pong table. The H.K.F.C. presented the V.B.S. team with a football. We appreciate these gifts greatly.

The Brownies.

On December 5th a Pack of Wolf Cubs was started and on December 7th a Brownie Pack was formed. We thank Mrs. Remington and Mr. and Mrs. Smith for all they have done in establishing and fostering the movement in the school. May I add on behalf of the Staff a word of thanks to the parents who have assisted us in every possible way. We very much appreciate their co-operation.

MRS. SOUTHERN'S SPEECH. A prize giving is a pleasant function. Some schools have no prizes. I think that is very dull. It is only human to enjoy a reward for good work.

I am especially glad to give away the prizes to-day, for last term at the Victoria British School showed a landmark in its history—the formation of Cub and Brownie Packs. I am most grateful to Mrs. Clark for encouraging the Brownie Pack and to Mrs. Smith for taking it over. Someone said to me the other day, "Do you really believe in Guides and Brownies?" Believe in them! Well, I think that the two movements—Scout and Guide—are one of the greatest helps towards the ultimate peace of the world. The older I grow, the more I believe in them, the keener I am to assist their development by every means in my power.

Do realise, all of you, that the formation of a Brownie Pack is a great event in the history of the school. It means that by one promise you gain 700,000 friends all over the world. Your life becomes richer by all those friends. Put your very best into your Brownie work. Be determined that your Pack shall be a first class Pack, spreading useful work and kindly deeds far and wide.

You will be amused at a story of a Brownie in England, that I heard the other day. A little Brownie had worked very, very hard, and she had won her First Class. On the day she won it, her mother heard her say her prayers as usual, and the Brownie said:—

"Please God, make me a good girl, but you needn't trouble too much about it, for I'm a First Class Brownie now."

It was very amusing, but not quite the right spirit. Brownies must be humble—so must prize winners. It is a great thing to remember a wise and witty saying: "You read of but one wise man, and all that he knew was that he knew nothing."

If we think of all the things we don't know, we feel quite alarmed. The girl who doesn't win a prize may become some day more useful or more famous than the successful prize-winner. But at the same time success is sweet, and no one should grudge the prize-winners the reward of hard work. I for one congratulate them heartily and wish them further success both in school and in the future beyond their school days.

Prize Winners.

Mrs. Southern distributed the prizes as follows:—

Government Scholarship—Class 7 won by Joy Booker. Class 7: Joy Booker, Walter Pryde, Mary Taylor, Winifred Raven, for Proficiency; Noel Booker, Special Prize for proficiency.

Class 8:—Henry Bunje, Harry Middle, Betty Evans, Vivienne Hollidge, Billy Gegg, Frank Hughes, Nancy Duckworth for Proficiency. Class 9:—Billy Pryde, Mary Joy Parsons, Ross Robertson, Mickie Gibson, Derek Hollidge, Chas. Evans, Jack Kelly, for Proficiency. Class 10:—Shella Bruce.

Class 10:—Jean Ewing, Moira Wattie, Walter Evans, for Proficiency.

Class 10:—Peter Brooksbank, Arnold Brooksbank, Colin de Rome, Roy de Rome, Annette Gibson, Michael Odell, for Proficiency.

Three cheers for Mrs. Southern were given with enthusiasm at the close of the proceedings and she was presented with a large bouquet of chrysanthemums by one of the pupils.



WHEN you ask for 'Johnnie Walker' out of the non-refillable bottle it is 'Johnnie Walker' that you get. The same good 'Scotch' that you would get if you were in Kilmarnock the Whisky with the century-old reputation and the definite guarantee of purity and maturity

JOHNNIE WALKER

Born 1820—Still going Strong

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents: CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., LTD. SHANGHAI HONGKONG TIENTSIN

"FAZIL, PRINCE OF ARABIA."

ROMANTIC LOVE STORY
AT THE QUEEN'S.

SOME BEAUTIFUL SETTINGS.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Having seen and read the advertisements of "Fazil," you may wonder whether you would like it. There have been pictures which have caused a good many people to ask what the censor was about when he passed them, and "Fazil" sounds as though it may be one of these. However, but for one scene in the barem which is not, if you look at it dispassionately, nearly as bad as many scenes in films of a far less exotic character, there is little at which any one could take offence. "Fazil" and a great deal which is very beautiful. There is, too, all the difference in the world between Greta Nissen and Greta Garbo.

The story is romantic and perhaps a little improbable but it has an undercurrent of essential truth and tragedy and is very well told. Fazil, Prince of Arabia, meets and marries a lovely Parisienne when on a diplomatic mission to Venice. They spend a short time together in Paris, deeply in love and very happy, but the inevitable moment arrives when the man realises that he cannot live the life of the West and that his wife cannot understand the conventions of the East. He leaves her to enjoy alone the freedom which he cannot countenance, and goes back to the desert in an attempt to forget her. The woman finds liberty without him no longer possible and follows, promising to live the life of an Arab woman. Naturally she finds it unbearable, and a plan is made by her friends to rescue her. The final scene is laid in the desert at night. Fazil, hurrying after his wife, is shot by her friends, but before he dies he answers her appeal to take her back and never let her leave him again by placing a poisoned ring on her finger.

The various backgrounds in Venice, Paris, the Arabian palace, and the desert, are beautifully arranged. There is no over-lavishness such as so often dwarfs the drama, but each succeeding scene is pleasing artistically and of real importance to the story. The two leading actors Charles Farrell (of "Seventh Heaven" fame) and Greta Nissen play their parts exceedingly well. They do nothing to vulgarise the story, and in their most intimate love scenes, and the atmosphere of ideal love overshadowed by inevitable tragedy is very cleverly achieved.

"Fazil," unless you are of a puritanical turn of mind, is a film to see. You may feel that a veil might have been drawn over some scenes, but you will remember others as among the most beautiful the screen has given us. You can hardly fail to be touched by a tale which is so well told by the principal actors and the cast in general.

V.C. INJURED IN A WAR FILM.

CLAIM AGAINST A PRODUCER.

"JAM TUN" BOMBS.

Injuries received by a V.C. while re-enacting for film purposes the deed for which he was decorated with the award "For Valour" were revealed in the King's Bench Division, when Mr. Leonard Keyser, of Maida Vale, sued Mr. G. B. Samuelson, the film producer, of Wardour-street, London, for damages for personal injuries and alleged breach of contract.

The hearing was adjourned. Mr. Keyser received the Victoria Cross for an act of bravery in August 1915, while serving as a private with the 1st Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces in the trenches at Gallipoli.

He was taking part in the making of a film to be entitled "For Valour" at Mr. Samuelson's studios at Isleworth in October 1927, when, owing to the explosion of a bomb, his jaw was fractured and his left arm and knee were damaged.

Mr. Keyser alleged that Mr. Samuelson was negligent in taking the film, and that in consequence he was in hospital for five and a half weeks, and had been permanently disfigured. Mr. Samuelson denied negligence or that there had been any breach of contract.

Bombed by Turks. Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., for Mr. Keyser, said that while he was in Gallipoli a trench was bombed by the Turks. Mr. Keyser picked up live bombs projected into the trench and threw them back. He was awarded the V.C. for that and his gallant work a few hours later in encouraging the other men.

His V.C. was stolen in England by thieves, who subsequently returned it in an unstamped envelope.

Mr. Samuelson had an idea to produce a film, a feature of which was that a man who had won the V.C. should act in it, and he was also going to incorporate in the incident of the thieves who stole where he went.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY G.O.W.

ON 300 METRES.

11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—British Official Wireless Press Demonstration Programme. Chinese and European Music.

1.45 p.m.—Weather Report.

3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.—Demonstration Programme.

7.45 p.m.—Evening Weather Report.

8 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.—Evening Programme. (Victor and H.M.V. Records).

"The Devout Lover"

"Joggin' Along The Highway"

Percy Henning, Baritone.

"I Learned About Women From Her"

"A Gay Caballero"

Frank Crumit.

"Senorita"

"They Call It You"

Melville Gideon, Baritone.

"My Wireless Set"

John Henry, Comedian.

"Valley of Laughter"

"Bird of Love Devine"

Malvina Bennett, Soprano.

"Oh, You Have No Idea"

"How About Me?"

Gracie Fields, Comedienne.

"Roses of Yesterday"

"Just A Night For Meditation"

Jesse Crawford, Organ Solo.

"Is It British?"

"I Think Of You"

Norman Long, Comedian.

"The Stocking"

John Henry and "Blossom"

Gems from "Aida"

Victor Light Opera Company.

"Troika En Trainaux"

"Polka De W.R."

Rachmaninoff, Pianoforte.

10 p.m.—British Official Wireless Press.

"Les Preludes"

Symphonic Poem

San Francisco Symphony

Orchestra.

"Tambourin, Chinois"

"Thais"—Meditation

Kreisler, Violin.

"Prince Igor"

"How Goes It Prince?"

"Song of the Viking Guest"

Feodor Chaliapin, Bass.

God Save The King.

End down.

STUDY OF A PEOPLE BY ITS THEATRES.

LORD LYTON'S EXPERIENCE.

Lord Lytton, presiding at the Imperial Institute at the inaugural meeting of the diploma course in dramatic art, organised by the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, spoke of the value of the theatre in connection with language study.

"I have just come back from Geneva, where I have been living for the last three weeks in an international world and an international atmosphere, hearing nothing but international thoughts expressed," he said. "Among the subjects we discussed at the League of Nations was one which was generally regarded as most interesting of all—I mean the subject of intellectual co-operation."

"In all work of intellectual co-operation between countries the drama surely has a very important part to play. For the purpose of acquiring a foreign language I know of nothing better than to attend the theatre in that country and hear the language spoken. Similarly for the purpose of understanding the social customs, habits, and method of life of the people of a country, I think there is again no better way than to see its contemporary drama on the stage."

"I myself have been helped to learn languages by attending the theatre, and have been able to study the habits of the people by studying the modern drama of that country."

Mr. Ashley Dukes, speaking on "The theatre international," said in Germany at the present time German playwrights were complaining that there was little demand for their work, owing to the German stage being occupied with the works of Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, Somerset Maugham, and Noel Coward.

Mr. Dukes said that far from harming the theatre he thought the cinema had done the theatre a great deal of good by provoking thought about it. So far as he knew there were no dramatists on the "movies" though there were plenty of producers.

Mr. Leonard Keyser, who took the oath in the Jewish fashion, said, in describing the accident, that a man was throwing bombs into the trench, and he was picking them up and flinging them back.

Mr. Cassels: "What sort of bombs were they?"

Mr. Keyser: "Jam tin" bombs. He was blind in one eye for the time being and had a tooth broken, besides other injuries. He was in bed five weeks, and his doctor subsequently said that he must go away "somewhere sunny" for a holiday, and suggested Monaco, where he went.

STERILIZATION OF ABNORMALS.

OPPOSED BY GREAT FRENCH DOCTORS.

INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE TO JUSTIFY IT.

PARIS, Nov. 23rd.

Sterilization of abnormal in order to eliminate from the race "defectives" of all kinds is again widely discussed in France following denunciation of such operations by the most eminent psychiatric expert in the country, Doctor Toulouse, director of the Henry-Rousselle Psychiatric Hospital in Paris.

In general terms, these are the doctor's conclusions: "We have not yet established the effect on the general state of health of a patient who has undergone such an operation."

"We might add to the victims' miseries and, for all we know, make them a greater menace to society."

"The best way is to keep them under supervision and, as the taint is neither fatal nor inevitably hereditary, allow them to marry, except in maniacal cases, where segregation and confinement would achieve the same ends as sterilization in preventing procreation."

The views of Dr. Toulouse have become known at a time when medical authorities in France are in controversy as to the cause of crime, of passion, of which there has been a noticeable increase; while other experts are convinced that the wave of perversion and debauchery which has swept the capitals of Europe, drawing boys and girls into the vortex, has been stimulated by mental abnormalities which are becoming more and more pronounced among certain types.

Naturally, Europe's best alienists concentrated on finding a solution of the problem.

Doctor Examines 21,000 Cases.

With the object of obtaining the most influential opinion possible on the subject, Dr. Toulouse was approached. Specializing in the care of mental cases with unusual features, he came before the public eye when he proposed a reform of the French penal code of 1838 relating to the mentally affected. He stated the theory that the majority of these "malades" are purely psychopathic subjects, who should be cared for and observed in psychiatric centres specially created for the work. In four years he has examined 21,000 cases.

"Mental maladies are only too surely among the most hereditary," Dr. Toulouse declared when questioned on sterilization. "In this way we can explain the cases of 'precocious dementia' with certain young people who are most often issue of parents 'tainted' or simply psychopaths. The nervous system is predisposed to certain influences—mental and physical fatigue, to emotional shock, to intoxications and, above all, to infections."

The Taint Is Not Fatal.

"Is it absolutely necessary to prevent them all from marrying, from procreating? The transmission of the 'taint' is not fatal. Their descendants will not necessarily be tainted, but may not only be more or less normal but sometimes gifted with rare intellectual qualities. "You see, then, that the sterilization of all abnormal is not justified."

MRS. BOOTH ON THE "ARMY" SPLIT.

PROTEST FROM THE GENERAL'S BEDSIDE.

The following message has been sent by Mrs. Booth to Salvation Army staff officers throughout the world.

Though dated from her office in Queen Victoria-street, it was prepared while she was in close attendance on her husband, whose side she has not left since the illness from which he is suffering became acute:—

"I confidently rely on you to stand by the principles of the Salvation Army as laid down by our reverend founder William Booth."

"I greatly regret that during this, his centenary year, dissensions should arise in the Army so dear to him and to us all."

"Agitation and controversy while the general is so ill is a deep sorrow to all who love him. I know you will continue to pray for him and to manifest at all times the spirit of our Lord and Saviour."

"Do not be distracted from the purpose to which you have consecrated your life. The Army belongs to God, and God will bring it through. Trust Him."

Mrs. Booth and the General's family are grieved by the publicity given to the calling of the High Council. The only purpose for which the council can be called, they point out, is to depose the General.

"It is not," said a member of the family, "a step that is taken against him, we know, but against the individual who might be named as his successor. The only way the blow can be struck is across the sickbed of the General."

General Bramwell Booth who at one time was reported to be sinking is now well on the road to recovery.

SOCIAL WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

BRITISH ACTION CRITICISED.

QUESTION OF "LICENSED HOUSES" IN THE EAST.

DAME CATHERINE FURSE, addressing the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, at the Manchester Town Hall, described her talk as some of the gossip which was being indulged in at Geneva in connection with the Assembly of the League of Nations, and said that in the social work of the League in particular, the British delegates should be pushed along.

Regarding finance, she said the British Delegation were acting rather like a nursery governess. They were keeping back the budget consistently and were fighting almost every inch of the way.

"I think," she said, "that when we consider the fact that our contribution to the League is only half the estimate for the stationery for the navy alone, we shall not perhaps feel quite so anxious."

The main question in the League's work concerning traffic in women was whether the recent inquiry should be extended. There was a wish that the experts should be sent into the Eastern and Far Eastern countries to study and report on conditions there. The British Delegation had fought against this, giving as their main reason that the experts would be too tired to go on a further round. (Laughter.) The Association, she suggested, could do a great deal of good by urging that this inquiry should be carried farther.

On the question of the abolition of licensed houses the French had at the last meeting of the Traffic in Women Committee fought against a resolution recommending their abolition.

"I had thought that recent cases and the showing up of certain things that were going on in Hyde Park would have made the French even more determined to fight any question of abolition, because there is no question in the police mind here in England and abroad that it is only by maintaining these houses that you will maintain decency in the streets."

Early Marriages.

Dealing with the fact that in England last year there were 34 girls married at the age of 15 and 333 at the age of 16, Dame Catherine said it seemed a little early.

It might be all right, but she thought the danger was that people looked upon it as a way to make the girl an honest woman. That reason had actually been given by the Home Secretary in reply to a deputation on the subject.

"Whether these marriages turn out happily or not, I think an organisation like this might well interest itself in the matter and try and make sure that girls should not marry before they are able to choose, and be perfectly sure that they marry the right man."

Film Censoring.

Dame Catherine added a hope that the censors of films would receive most support from local authorities, and that it possible steps should be taken to censor the posters exhibited outside cinemas.

There was a very strong feeling among politicians that the social work of the League was not of very great importance. They did not seem to realise how much the bringing of nations together to discuss these questions was going to prepare the way for disarmament.

"Do not let us be content with reports and resolutions," she concluded, "but let us see that the country does really ratify and support the League in its conferences."

(Continued on next column.)

INSECTS MAN HAS TO CONTEND WITH.

MANCHESTER MUSEUM LECTURE.

In his Manchester Museum lecture Mr. Harry Britten, F.E.S., gave an interesting account of the many insects which had accompanied man in his migrations from the time he first clothed himself in furs and used wood for weapons and implements or in the construction of his habitation and furniture, and formed stores of grain and fruits for his sustenance.

The lecturer dealt with many of these insects in the order in which they are arranged by zoologists, from the lowliest upwards to the most highly specialised, illustrating his remarks with a series of special slides and lantern slides. He spoke of the silverfish, which love food and are a decided pest to the fisherman, and of the various preparations, such as paste used for binding or as a glaze for the highly polished surfaces of papers; the book louse, so often seen on our book-shelves, where it nibbles the leaves and covers of our books, and is one of the insects which produce a ticking sound known as the "death watch" and have been the cause of so much superstitious dread in the past; the many species of beetles which live in his furniture and amongst his stores of food-stuff; the flies which pass on disease either by injecting the germs into the blood or by walking over food and carrying infection on their feet and bodies; the various clothes-moths which attack household treasures, whether in the form of choice carpets or clothes or even the hammers of the grand piano, and others living amongst stores of grain and dried fruits.

Several insects were described as following their various insect hosts into the houses, which provide excellent hunting grounds and an easy means of getting a livelihood, and also a few specialised insects which live parasitically on one or other of the many species of household insects.

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(Continued on next column.)

AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

INCREASES DAY BY DAY.

BRITISH WRITER'S VIEW.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Despite the fact that the question "where will the Americanization of Canada end?" is of vital importance to the British Empire, British writers curiously enough seem persistently to ignore it, and it is ordinarily only once in many months that the question is propounded in the press.

Even then the question is usually treated in a vein that infers the answer will not be found in this generation or the next and so many things may happen between this and the third generation that it is useless to worry over contingencies so remote in the future.

When therefore in an important article in the Sunday newspaper *The Referee*, the well-known journalist George Goodwin, recently stressed the problem of the United States' peaceful penetration of Canada—not as a contingency of the future—but as "one of the most striking political facts of to-day," he jolted British complacency into a current interests in the problem of Canada's future relations with the British Empire. Goodwin brings home with emphasis the facts as he sees them.

Every Aspect.

The Americanization of Canadian life, he writes, has penetrated everywhere, coloured every aspect of the Dominion.

"The Cinema industry is completely American," he writes. "The theatres are American-owned, their performances American productions. The Canadian accent grows less and less distinguishable from the Yankee accent."

The financial grip of the United States on Canada is tremendous. Already the States hold just one half in stocks and shares and bonds of Canadian enterprises. This financial hold cannot but ultimately influence Canada's political future."

As citing how American customs have penetrated the life of Canadians, Goodwin points out that the national game is baseball, an American institution, instead of cricket, the British national pastime. Further the fashions in both men's and women's clothes are purely American.

Even Quebec Yielding. Quebec, which resisted outside influences more determinedly than any other provinces in the Dominion, to-day is rapidly succumbing to all prevailing influences emanating south of the Canadian border.

"Not many years ago," continues Goodwin, "Quebec's rural people were well contented with their rigorous life on the land. They are no longer so. Quebec's younger generations are leaving the ancient province for New England. There are to-day 830,000 French-Canadians in New England, and they form a funnel through which American ideas pass to those who have remained faithful to the Canadian soil."

Goodwin thinks it will be a long time before the United States actually annexes Canada, but, "geographical propinquity, a common language and a common currency, the unbalanced population distribution of the North American continent, with the Southern and smaller half containing 131,000,000 and the Northern and larger half a mere 9,000,000 are factors that no amount of national sentiment apparently can counteract."

The New Workers. "Suppose it were possible perhaps in a thousand years hence for a chemist to produce synthetic living beings, they could perhaps be set to do the workaday work of the world, thus setting free those beings naturally begotten to undertake fresh conquests of knowledge and of nature."

"This may be as I have said, nothing more than a dream of the future, and, like other dreams, it may be absurd, but when we review the immense conquests in which the chemist has already realised much, it is unwise to dogmatise and say this cannot be."

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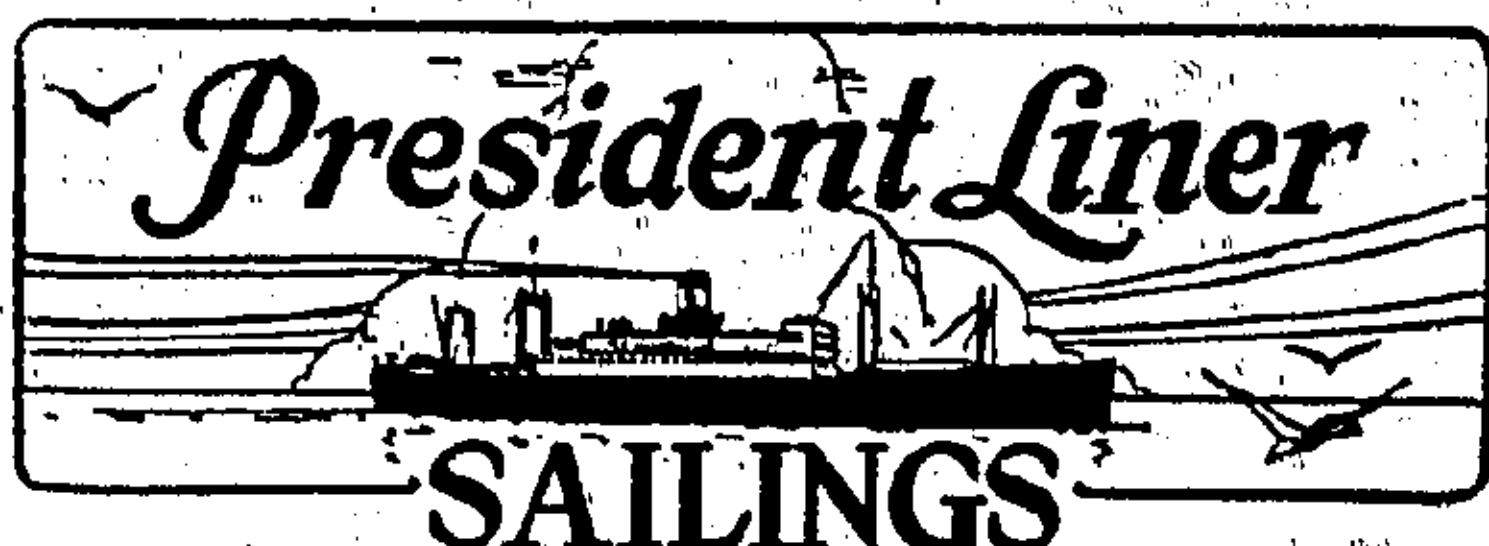
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Pres. Jackson ... Tues., Jan. 1st
Pres. McKinley ... Tues., Jan. 15th
Pres. Grant ... Tues., Jan. 29th
Pres. Cleveland ... Tues., Feb. 12th

Pres. Pierce ... Tues., Dec. 25th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Taft ... Tues., Jan. 8th
Pres. Jefferson ... Tues., Jan. 22nd
Pres. Lincoln ... Tues., Jan. 26th

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Pres. Wilson ... Sun., Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun., Jan. 13, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes ... Sun., Jan. 27, 8 a.m.

Pres. Polk ... Sun., Feb. 10, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams ... Sun., Feb. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Sun., Mar. 10, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jackson ... Dec. 25th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Jan. 1st, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Jan. 5th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Jefferson ... Jan. 15th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Jan. 19th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln ... Jan. 25th, 6 p.m.

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HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.			
Hong Kong Observatory, Dec. 19th.				From December 20th to 26th, 1928.			
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 8 p.m.	Day of Week	High Water	Low Water	Height
Baromet.	30.03	30.15	30.13	Thurs.	1.58	0.4	1.18
Temperature	69	64	67	Friday	1.5	0.5	1.0
Humidity	69	80	67	Sat.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Wind	E	E	E	Sun.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Direction	E	E	E	Mon.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Force	2	4	4	Tue.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Weather	B	C	B	Wed.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0	Thurs.	1.5	0.5	1.0
Highest open-air Temperature, 18th: 70				Lowest open-air Temperature, 19th: 64			
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder							

THE FATE OF THE HAPSBURGS.

HOP-DEALERS AND FILM ACTORS.

VICISSITUDES OF ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD.

VIENNA, Nov. 15th.

Now that a decade has passed since the downfall of the Hapsburg dynasty, it may be interesting to trace the fortunes of some of them.

The former Archduke Leopold Salvator lives with his wife, Blanca of Castile, Princess of Bourbon, and their eight children at Barcelona. Before the war he owned an immense property, consisting of many estates, castles, villages, and profitable factories. During the war he made a fortune out of the production of "dried vegetables," an unappetising stuff on which the Austrians, both at home and at the front, were fed for years. After the collapse of the Dual Monarchy most of the Archduke's property was confiscated, and what was left he subsequently lost. He and his family are now quite poor. One of his daughters works as a teacher at Barcelona.

Spain has also become the home of the ex-Archduke Max, the only brother of Emperor Karl. During the early post-war years Max lived with his wife, Franziska, Princess of Hohenzollern-Schillingfuerst, under the name of Count Max Wernberg, by the Lake of Starnberg, in Bavaria. He has lost nearly everything in commercial enterprises in Barcelona; at present he holds a post in a building concern there.

Leopold Salvator's son, Leopold, seems to be somewhat less ill-starred. He entered business here as a hop-dealer under the name of Leopold Hapsburg-Lothringen. Last year he went to the States, and later on became a film actor at Hollywood, where he still works. His wife, Dagmar, daughter of a Croatian landed aristocrat, and their seven-year-old daughter live alternately in Vienna and at Zagreb.

Leopold's brother, Rainer Salvator, also deals in hops, and through his aunt, the ex-Archduchess Maria Theresa, who owns a brewery at Saybusch (now Poland), has a connection with that country.

The ex-Archduke Karl Stephan and his wife Maria Theresa, Karl Salvator's daughter, belong to the more fortunate members of the old dynasty. After the collapse of their property at Saybusch was confiscated, but through the intervention of Christina, the Dowager Queen of Spain, it was returned under certain conditions. One of their three sons, the ex-Archduke Wilhelm, is the Ukrainian monarchist's candidate for the throne. At present he lives on a little estate near Paris under an assumed name.

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FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GAZARA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 26th December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928. [7123]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Motor Ship "FOLDA"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTA, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Aube at 10 a.m. on the 22nd of December, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
Hong Kong, 17th Dec., 1928. [7116]

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M.S. "Java" ... 20th Jan.

M.S. "Australien" ... 11th Feb.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "TRESILLIAN."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 17th DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928. [7117]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "ARNEAS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be landed subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 17th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final point of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 7th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
17th December, 1928. [7113]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "OLDENBURG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd December, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd December, 1928, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928. [7112]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS & PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 6th January, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the SHIP, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928. [7111]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ATHOS II"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 18th DECEMBER, 1928.

FROM MARSEILLES, etc., Also BRINGING CARGO FROM COGNAC, LA PALMICE, etc., Ex S.S. "TETUAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underigned before Thursday, the 27th December, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 24th December, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOR, Agent.
Hong Kong, 18th Dec., 1928. [7100]



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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT FOR

TJISAROEBA ... S'HAL, K'LUNG, & AMOT ... 24th Dec. ... 26th Dec. ... BATAVIA

TJIKINI ... DALNY, K'LUNG, & AMOT ... 31st Dec. ... 2nd Jan. ... MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

TJISONDARI ... S'HAL & AMOT ... 31st Dec. ... 2nd Jan. ... BATAVIA

TJIMANOEK ... DALNY, K'LUNG, & AMOT ... 14th Jan. ... 16th Jan. ... MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT FOR

TJISONDARI ... BATAVIA ... In Harbour ... 21st Dec. ... AMOT & SHANGHAI

TJISALAK ... JAVA, MAKASSAR ... 28th Dec. ... 31st Dec. ... AMOT & N. CHINA

TJIKEMBANG ... BATAVIA ... 2nd Jan. ... 4th Jan. ... AMOT & SHANGHAI

TJITAROEM ... JAVA, MAKASSAR ... 11th Jan. ... 13th Jan. ... AMOT & N. CHINA

TJIKARANG ... BATAVIA ... 16th Jan. ... 18th Jan. ... AMOT & SHANGHAI

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS FROM HONG KONG FROM MANILA

TJILEBOET ... 19th December, 4 p.m. ... 22nd December

TJIKINI ... 2nd January, 4 p.m. ... 5th January

TJIMANOEK ... 16th January, 4 p.m. ... 19th January

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M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... due here on or about the 22nd Jan.

S.S. "HAVERSTEIN" ... due here on or about the 6th Feb.

M.V. "LEVENKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 15th Feb.

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... due here on or about the 6th Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

* S.S. "SACHSEN" direct to Penang sailing from here on or about the 21st Dec.

* M.V. "DUISBURG" sailing from here on or about the 27th Dec.

* S.S. "OLDENBURG" direct to Singapore sailing from here on or about the 10th Jan.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... On 20th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NING IAI" ... On 20th Dec.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINESE" ... On 21st Dec.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HANTANG" ... On 22nd Dec.	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KIDANG" ... On 22nd Dec.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHOW" ... On 23rd Dec.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"YICHOW" ... On 23rd Dec.	Noon
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"K'ANGTUNG" ... On 23rd Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ANTUNG" ... On 23rd Dec.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUIKOW" ... On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
WUHAN, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" ... On 25th Dec.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN" ... On 26th Dec.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN" ... On 27th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... On 27th Dec.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW" ... On 28th Dec.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LUCHOW" ... On 29th Dec.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"K'ANGTUNG" ... On 30th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"K'ANGTUNG" ... On 30th Dec.	5 p.m.
WUHAN, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"K'ANGTUNG" ... On 31st Dec.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING" ... On 1st Jan.	3 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Home	Days to Sail
"TAIPING" ...	4th January, 1929	15th February
"CHANGTE" ...	8th February	15th March
"TAIPING" ...	8th March	15th April

* Calls at Haio.

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OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

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Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "EUMAEUS" ...	11th January
S.S. "AUTOLYCHUS" ...	8th February

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without Notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ...	31st December
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ...	26th January, 1929

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
CHENONCEAUX ... 1st Jan., 1929	DARTAGNAN ... 1st Jan., 1929
ATHOS II ... 15th Jan., "	SPHINX ... 15th Jan., "
DARTAGNAN ... 29th Jan., "	G-METZINGER ... 12th Feb., "
SPHINX ... 12th Feb., "	PAUL LEON ... 26th Feb., "
G-METZINGER ... 26th Feb., "	PORTHOS ... 12th Mar., "
PAUL LEON ... 12th Mar., "	CHENONCEAUX ... 26th Mar., "
ANDRE LEON ... 26th Mar., "	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr., "
PORTHOS ... 9th Apr., "	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Orléans, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Amsterdam).

For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Messageries Maritimes, 2, Quai de Commerce, Paris.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 18th.

Interilant, British str., 6,118 tons, Capt. J. W. Quirk, from Mike, which port she left on December 14th, with 10,007 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—B. & S.

December 19th.

Imagima Maru, Japanese str., 2,303 tons, Capt. S. Kamura, from Kwangyuen, with coal and limestone, lying at Kowloon Bay—M.B.K.

Batavia Maru, Japanese str., 2,738 tons, Capt. S. Aoki, from Sourabaya, which port she left on December 6th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—O.S.K.

Canton Maru, Japanese str., 1,813 tons, Capt. C. Mikawa, from Koolang, Amoy and Swatow, with 600 tons of coal and 140 tons of merchandise, lying at O.S.K.—Wharf—O.S.K.

Chuan, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B3—B. & S.

Chung King, British str., 1,258 tons, Capt. D. R. Kilbee, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chung King, British str., 447 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Canton, with 250 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42—Yau Lee.

Foo Shing, British str., 1,426 tons, Capt. A. Dockman, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gazania, British str., 3,191 tons, Capt. J. S. Mann, from Singapore, which port she left on December 12th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Gazania, British str., 4,792 tons, Capt. A. T. Shaw, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 18th, with 10 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. A32—B. & S.

Hai Jung, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. Erwin, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas S.S. Co.

Hanang, British str., 1,206 tons, Capt. Bathurst, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Hutchins, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. J. Beck, from Swatow, with 923 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.

Hupph, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. Malay, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C18—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 516 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, with 150 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 2,697 tons, Capt. C. Iwasa, from Moji, which port she left on December 13th, with 368 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Kwang Tung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. D. Williamson, from Bangkok, which port she left on December 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B. & S.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. B38—Foo Nam & Co.

Sungham Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. C44—N.Y.K.

Tanjer, Norwegian str., 1,949 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on December 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok—Dodwell & Co.

Van Heutz, Dutch str., 2,749 tons, Capt. G. Groothoff, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. A2—J.C.J.L.

(Continued on next Column).

CLEARANCES.

December 19th.

Chenan, for Swatow.
Chinhu, for Hoibow.
Kaoching, for Canton.
Glaucy, for Swatow.
Hanyang, for Canton.
Hupei, for Shanghai.
Indus Maru, for Singapore.
Semiramia, for Miri.
Song Bo, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Sungshan Maru, for Canton.
Taishan, for Shanghai.
Van Heutz, for Singapore.
Waipori Maru, for Port Redon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Messageries Maritimes

Chenoncaux, January 1st.
D'Artagnan, January 1st.
Athos II, Jan. 15th.
Sphinx, January 15th.
General Metzing, Jan. 26th.
Paul Leon, February 12th.
Andre Leon, Feb. 26th.
Porthos, March 12th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Bingo Maru, to-day.
Hakodate Maru, to-day.
Yagano Maru, to-day.
Aki Maru, to-morrow.
Dakar Maru, to-morrow.
Delagoa Maru, Dec. 23rd.
Hakone Maru, Dec. 23rd.
Mito Maru, Dec. 25th.
Yagato Maru, Dec. 25th.
Katori Maru, Dec. 25th.
Malacca Maru, Dec. 25th.
Rangoon Maru, Dec. 25th.
Tamba Maru, Dec. 25th.
Yamagata Maru, Dec. 25th.
Tenyo Maru, Dec. 30th.
Toyooka Maru, Dec. 30th.
Kamakura Maru, January 4th.
Sua Maru, January 6th.
Penang Maru, January 10th.
Atsuta Maru, January 11th.
Anjo Maru, January 13th.
Daitan Maru, January 13th.
Kawachi Maru, January 14th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen
Main, Dec. 22nd.
Koenigsberg, December 25th.
Trier, Jan. 13th.
Lahn, January 30th.

Peninsular and Oriental.
Naldera, to-morrow.
Edgar, December 23rd.
Alipore, January 1st.
Mores, January 4th.
Mantua, January 5th.
Kidderpore, January 7th.
Kathgar, January 18th.
Padua, January 18th.
Macedonia, February 1st.
Khiva, February 15th.
Matsui, March 1st.
Khyber, March 7th.
Karmala, March 21st.

Prince Line.
Royal Prince, December 31st.
Japanese Prince, January 26th.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Delhi, to-morrow.
Ceylon, Dec. 24th.

With. Wilhelmsen, Oslo.
Norwegian Africa and Australia Line.

Beiba, December 22nd.
Thalatta, January 10th.
Tennessee, January 30th.

Tanjer, Norwegian str., 1,949 tons, Capt. H. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, which port she left on December 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok—Dodwell & Co.

Van Heutz, Dutch str., 2,749 tons, Capt. G. Groothoff, from Swatow, lying at buoy No. A2—J.C.J.L.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Fri., 21st Dec., at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "FOOSHING" "HOPSANG" "YATSHING"	Sun., 23rd Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed., 26th Dec., at 7 a.m. Sun., 30th Dec., at 7 a.m. Wed., 2nd Jan., at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Wed., 26th Dec., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Sun., 30th Dec., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG" "KUTSANG"	Satur., 5th Jan., at 3 p.m. Wed., 9th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Thurs., 20th Dec., at 3 p.m. Fri., 11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
CANTON	"CHIPSING"	Sun., 23rd Dec., at 10 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Thurs., 20th Dec., at Noon

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215.

[3]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £22

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	(via Oran)	8th Jan., 1929
Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	(via Oran)	8th Feb., "
Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" ...	(via Oran)	6th March, "
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY" ...	(via Oran)	3rd April, "

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	31st Dec.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

S.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

WILL LEAVE
HONG KONG
FOR

MANILA

Thursday Evening,
December 20th.All passengers must be on board at 5 p.m.
for medical inspection.The ship will sail from Manila for Hong
Kong, Saturday, December 22nd, and is
due in Hong Kong, December 24th.Passenger Department. Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAC".
Freight and Express. Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS".

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

TENYO MARU Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

KOBAYASHI MARU Wednesday, 24th Feb.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATSUMI MARU Saturday, 29th Dec.

ATSUMI MARU Saturday, 12th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports

AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd Jan.

MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 20th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

NAGATO MARU Thursday, 27th Dec.

YAMAGATA MARU Sunday, 30th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU Friday, 1st Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU Saturday, 5th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TAKAKA MARU Monday, 31st Dec.

TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 16th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles

DAKAR MARU Friday, 21st Dec.

OALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU Saturday, 29th Dec.

GENOA MARU Monday, 7th Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

HAKODATE MARU (Kobe direct) Friday, 21st Dec.

DELGOA MARU Monday, 24th Dec.

HAKONE MARU Monday, 24th Dec.

MITO MARU Wednesday, 26th Dec.

+ Cargo only.

Reduced 1st Class Excursion Rates quoted between Manila and Australia

For further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all Dept.).

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HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.
21, BRIDE LANE, E.C.4, LONDON.Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News.
Vessels Expected, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

VERY HIGH IMPORTS.

TWENTY-FIVE ARRIVALS.

Twenty-five arrivals and eighteen
departures were shown for the 21
hours ended at 9 a.m.; and the
general merchandise discharged for
this port was very high. Through
freights also showed an increase
over the previous day's figures.
Thirteen British arrivals and eight
departures were shown. British im-
ports were good, but through cargo
was only fair.Sixteen vessels discharged 24,313
tons of cargo for Hong Kong of
which seven British vessels con-
tributed 15,374 tons. The best re-
turn was from the *Protestant* (British)
with 10,007 tons from Tacoma
(Washington) and Manila.
The *Sado Maru* (Japanese) from
Yokohama and Moji discharged
4,172 tons.Cargo for through ports amount-
ed to 19,905 tons, and of the fifteen
carriers, eight were British carry-
ing 3,622 tons. The best carrier
was the *Sado Maru* (Japanese) with
4,071 tons, while the *Athos II.* (French)
carried 2,888 tons from
Marseilles and Saigon.The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were
as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	13	8
French	1	2
Dutch	1	0
Japanese	5	1
Chinese	5	4
American	0	2
German	0	1
Total	25	18

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Apocry (British) arrived from
Hongkong with 3,047 tons of coal for
Hong Kong.*Hydrangea* (British) arrived from
Swatow with 142 tons of general
merchandise for this port.*Hai Ying* (British) arrived from
Fuechow and Swatow with 400 tons
of general cargo for this port.*Protestant* (British) arrived from
Tacoma (Washington) and
Manila with 10,007 tons of flour fish
and general cargo for Hong Kong.*Glaucus* (British) arrived from
Taku Bar and Shanghai with 1,500
tons of general merchandise for
ports beyond the Colony.*Seiten* (British) arrived from
Swatow with 400 tons of general
cargo for other ports.*Huichow* (British) arrived from
Tongku and Swatow with 923 tons
of general cargo for Hong Kong
and 100 tons for through ports.*Chinap* (British) arrived from
Canton with 320 tons of fruit and
general cargo for through ports.*Foo Shing* (British) arrived from
Tientsin and Swatow with 445 tons
of general merchandise for Hong
Kong and 500 tons for through
ports.*Cheong Shing* (British) arrived
from Canton with 100 tons of gen-
eral cargo for through ports.*Huphe* (British) arrived from
Canton with 300 tons of general
cargo for this port.*Athos II.* (French) arrived from
Marseilles and Saigon with 198 tons
of general merchandise for Hong
Kong and 2,688 tons for through
ports.

(Continued on next Column).

DAILY WATERFRONT
NEWS.CHANGE IN CANTON RIVER
SERVICE.S.S. "TAISHAN" TO SAIL ON
SUNDAY NIGHT.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The latest alterations to the Hong
Kong Canton and Macao Steam-
boat Service to Canton state that
the *S.S. Taishan*, which is at present
undergoing her annual overhaul,
will complete same by Sunday
morning and will berth at the Can-
ton wharf on Sunday afternoon,
sailing for Canton at 10 p.m. The
S.S. Taishan will not, as stated in
the previous circular, sail at that
time for Canton.On her arrival at Hong Kong on
Monday afternoon the *S.S. Lung
shan* will, after discharging her
cargo, proceed to the Kowloon
Docks for her annual overhaul.

Two Or Three Weeks For Repairs.

The *S.S. Tui On*, as already men-
tioned, has been taken to the docks
for repairs to her propeller shaft
and a new starboard propeller. It
is expected that the job will take
at least two weeks.French Troops On The S.S.
"Taming."The *S.S. Taming* (British) which
arrived here from Tongku carried
one battalion of the 100th French
Colonial Infantry, totalling 368 men
in all.

Moored Inside Typhoon Shelter.

The master of a cargo junk was
fined \$5 by the Marine Magistrate,
Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O.,
R.N., at the Harbour Office yester-
day morning for mooring his boat
inside the Causeway Bay Typhoon
Shelter. The defendant pleaded
guilty to the offence.

Asiatic Dock Passengers.

Fourteen vessels brought 2,299
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	5.53 a.m.	5.43 p.m.
To-morrow	5.53	5.44
Saturday	5.53	5.44

Van Heutz (Dutch) arrived from
Amoy and Swatow with 1,424 tons
of general cargo for through ports.*Ling-shan Maru* (Japanese) ar-
rived from Shanghai and Swatow
with 130 tons of general cargo for
ports beyond the Colony.*Indus Maru* (Japanese) arrived
from Yokohama and Moji with 368
tons of general merchandise for
Hong Kong and 4,071 tons for
through ports.*Zakura Maru* (Japanese) arrived
from Sourabaya and Tawao with
1,638 tons of sugar for Hong Kong
and 2,633 tons for through ports.*Canton Maru* (Japanese) arrived
from Keelung and Swatow with 600
tons of coal, and 100 tons of general
merchandise for this port.*Sado Maru* (Japanese) arrived
from Yokohama with 51 tons of
sugar, electrical instruments, sul-
phur, and merchandise for Hong
Kong, and potatoes glassware,
porcelains, silk, lumber, and oil
products amounting to 188 tons for
through ports.*Chung Kong* (Chinese) arrived
from Taurane with 250 tons of coal
for Hong Kong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, to-morrow.

Australian-Oriental Line.

Taiping, January 4th.

Changste, February 8th.

Bank Line.

City of Madras, Dec. 28th.

Leverbank, January 6th.

City of Bedford, Jan. 8th.

City of Peking, January 10th.

City of Baroda, February 1st.

Ben Line.

Benmore, to-day.

Blue Funnel Line.

Glaucus, to-day.

Hector, Dec. 24th.

Atrous, Dec. 26th.

Theodos, Dec. 26th.

Protestant, January 3rd.

Schiller, January 6th.

Perseus, January 8th.

Taithebus, January 8th.

Sardapan, January 10th.

Emaer, January 11th.

Lycaon, January 12th.

Yingchow, January 12th.

Automaton, January 19th.

Tydeus, January 20th.

Aeneas, January 22nd.

Izion, January 28th.

Dolius, January 31st.

Kecman, January 31st.

Calchas, February 3rd.

Philoctetes, February 5th.

Patroclus, February 7th.

Autolykos, February 8th.

Democritus, February 10th.

Bellerophon, February 10th.

Euryades, February 14th.

Troilus, February 14th.

Tyndareus, February 24th.

Agagor, Mar. 7th.

Antenor, Mar. 7th.

British India and Apeal Line

Talamba, December 22nd.

Santhia, December 31st.

Taina, January 4th.

Tawana, January 11th.

Tallawa, January 17th.

Takada, January 28th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Asia, this morning.

Dollar S.S. Line.

President Pierce, Dec. 24th.

President Wilson, Dec. 26th.

President Taft, Dec. 31st.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen (John
Manners & Co., Agents).

Panama, Dec. 23rd.

Danmark, Dec. 31st.

Siam, January 15th.

Java, January 20th.

Australian, February 11th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

St. Albans, December 28th.

Ararua, January 7th.

Tanda, February 4th.

Glen Line.

Glenshane, Dec. 31st.

Glenogle, January 7th.

Glenniffer, January 9th.

Cardiganshire, January 21st.

Glennarry, Feb. 11th.

Glennarry, February 18th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjitaroea, Dec. 24th.

Tjitalak, December 28th.

Tjiki, December 31st.

Tjiondani, December 31st.

Tjikembang, January 2nd.

Tjitaronek, January 11th.

Tjitaronek, January 14th.

Tjitaronek, January 18th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Sachsen, to-morrow.

Saxonia, Dec. 25th.

Emil-Kröner, Jan. 10th.

Emsland, Jan. 22nd.

Havensleben, Feb. 6th.

Leverbank, Feb. 6th.

Ermland, March 5th.

P. & O., British India
Apeal and
Eastern & Australian
LinesCOMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN, GULF
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEEN-
LAND, PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTS, NIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NADDERA"	10,033	22nd Dec. Noon	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Jan. 1929	do
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"ALPORA"	5,773	24th Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	10,953	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,344	7th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"MAOJOONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"PADUA"	5,307	9th Mar.	Mars, L'don, Awerp, Rdm. H'g
"KHIVA"	9,135	16th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Hall.
"KHYBER"	9,111	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"MALWA"	10,950	30th Mar.	S'hai, Mars, & London.
"KALDERA"	10,953	13th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,131	20th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	27th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,995	11th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	25th May	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	8th June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,953	22nd June	do

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Oom-
stantinople, Euxine, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of
the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAL SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,015	4th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	10,003	6th Jan. 1929	do
"SANTHIA"	7,754	28th Jan.	do
"TIGAWA"	10,003	6th Feb.	do
"TAKLIWA"	7,931	13th Feb.	do
"TAKADA"	6,943	18th Feb.	do

B.I.—Apeal Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd
class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry
a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Feb. 1929	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"TANDA"	6,953	1st Mar.	Sydney and Melbourne.

* Calls Port Holland, omit Sandakan.

Regular Monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hankow, Kobe,
Kobe, Yokohama, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated
on the following.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand;
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"GAZANA"	5,231	31st Dec. 7 a.m.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	23rd Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ALPORA"	5,773	1st Jan. 1929	Moji & Kobe.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	2nd Jan.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yoko- & Osaka.
"MOREA"	10,953	4th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

